

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 151.]

JANUARY 1, 1807.

[6 of Vol. 22.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of influence and celebrity, the most extensively circulated miscellany will repay with the greatest effect the curiosity of those who read either for amusement or instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER of GENERAL WASHINGTON to SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, containing a DESCRIPTION of the UNITED STATES:—*never before PUBLISHED.**

SIR,

THE near view which you have of the revolution in France, and of the political state of things in Europe, especially those of Great Britain, has enabled you to form a judgment with so much more accuracy than I could do of the probable result of the perturbed state of the countries which compose that quarter of the globe, and of the principal actors in that theatre, that it would be presumptuous in me, at the distance of 3000 miles, to give an opinion relatively to either men or measures; and therefore I will proceed to the information required in your private letter of the 11th of September, which I will give from the best knowledge I possess, and with the candour you have a right to expect from me.

The United States, as you well know, are very extensive, more than 1500 miles between the north-eastern and south-western extremities; all parts of which, from the Seaboard to the Apalachian mountains (which divide the eastern from the western waters), are entirely settled, though not as compactly as they are susceptible of; and settlements are progressing rapidly beyond them.

Within so great a space, you are not to be told that there are a great variety of climates; and you will readily suppose, too, that there are all sorts of land, differently improved, and of various prices, according to the quality of the soil; its contiguity to, or remoteness from navigation; the nature of the improvements, and other local circumstances. These, however, are only suf-

* Our readers will peruse with very lively interest a picture of the United States of America, drawn ten years ago by the able pen of the Founder and first President of that great Republic. We are enabled to introduce this highly curious document into our Miscellany by the liberality of Sir John Sinclair, the active and patriotic President of the Board of Agriculture.

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ficient for the formation of a general opinion; for there are material deviations, as I shall mention hereafter.

In the New England states, and to Pennsylvania inclusively, landed property is more divided than it is in the states south of them.

The farms are smaller; the buildings and other improvements generally better; and, of consequence, the population is greater: but then, the climate, especially to the eastward of Hudson's river, is cold; the winters long, consuming a great part of the summer's labour in support of their stocks during the winter. Nevertheless, it is a country abounding in grass, and furnishes much fine beef, besides exporting many horses to the West Indies.

A mildew or blight (I am speaking now of the New England states particularly) prevents them from raising wheat adequate to their own consumption, and of other grains they export little or none; fish being their staple. They live well notwithstanding, and are a happy people. Their numbers are not augmented by foreign emigrants; yet, from their circumscribed limits, compact situation, and natural population, they are filling the western parts of the state of New York, and the country on the Ohio, with their own surplusage.

New Jersey is a small state, and all parts of it, except the south-western, are pleasant, healthy, and productive of all kinds of grain, &c. Being surrounded on two sides by New York, and on the other two by Delaware river and the Atlantic, it has no land of its own to supply the surplus of its population; of course, their emigrations are principally towards the Ohio.

Pennsylvania is a large state; and, from the policy of its founder, and of the government since, and especially from the celebrity of Philadelphia, has become the general receptacle of foreigners from all countries, and of all descriptions, many of whom soon take an active part in the politics of the state; and coming over full of prejudices against their own governments, some against all governments, you will be enabled, without any comment of mine,

S U

to

to draw your own inference of their conduct.

Delaware is a very small state, the greater part of which lies low, and is supposed to be unhealthy. The eastern shore of Maryland is similar thereto. The lands in both, however, are good.

But the western parts of the last-mentioned state, and of Virginia, quite to the line of North Carolina, above tide-water (and more especially above the Blue Mountains), are similar to those of Pennsylvania, between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, in soil, climate, and productions; and in my opinion will be considered, if it is not considered so already, as the garden of America; forasmuch as it lies between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconveniences of either; and, with truth it may be said, is among the most fertile lands in America east of the Apalacian mountains.

The uplands of North and South Carolina and Georgia are not dissimilar in soil; but, as they approach the lower latitudes, are less congenial to wheat, and are supposed to be proportionably more unhealthy. Towards the seaboard of all the southern states (and further south, the more so) the country is low, sandy, and unhealthy; for which reason I shall say little concerning them: for, as I should not chuse to be an inhabitant of them myself, I ought not to say any thing that would induce others to be so.

This general description is furnished, that you may be enabled to form an idea of the part of the United States which would be most congenial to your inclination. To pronounce, with any degree of precision, what lands could be obtained for in the parts I have enumerated, is next to impossible, for the reasons I have before assigned; but upon pretty good data it may be said, that those in Pennsylvania are higher than those in Maryland (and, I believe, in any other state), declining in price as you go southerly, until the Rice swamps of South Carolina and Georgia are met with; and these are as much above the medium in price, as they are below it in health. I understand, however, that from 30 to 40 dollars per acre (I fix on dollars because they apply equally to all the state, and because their relative value to sterling is well understood,) may be denominated the medium price in the vicinity of the Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania; from 20 to 30 on the

Potomac*; and less, as I have noticed before, as you proceed southerly. But what may appear singular, and was alluded to in the former part of this letter, the lands in the parts of which I am now speaking, on and contiguous to tide-water (with local exceptions), are in lower estimation than those which are above and more remote from navigation. The causes, however, are apparent: 1, the land is better; 2, higher, and more healthy; 3, they are chiefly, if not altogether, in the occupation of farmers; and 4, from a combination of all these, purchasers are attracted, and of consequence the prices rise in proportion to the demand. The rise in the value of landed property in this country has been progressive ever since my attention has been turned to the subject, now more than 40 years; but for the last three or four of that period, it has increased beyond all calculation; owing, in part, to the attachment to, and the confidence which the people are beginning to place in their form of government, and to the prosperity of the country from a variety of concurring causes, none more than to the late high prices of its produce.

From what I have said, you will have perceived that the present prices of land in Pennsylvania are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of superior quality. Two reasons have already been assigned for this: first, that in the settled part of it the land is divided into smaller farms, and more improved; and secondly, being in a greater degree than any other the receptacle of emigrants, these receive their first impressions in Philadelphia, and rarely look beyond the limits of the state. But besides these, two other causes, not a little operative, may be added; namely, that until Congress passed general laws relative to naturalization and citizenship, foreigners found it easier to obtain the privileges annexed to them in this state than elsewhere; and because there are laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two states above-mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote. Notwithstanding these obstacles, and although I may incur the charge of partiality in hazarding such an opinion at this time, I do not hesitate to pronounce

* Both in what is called the Valley; that is, lying between the Blue Mountain and North Mountain, which are the richest lands we have.

that the lands of the waters of Potomac will in a few years be in greater demand, and in higher estimation, than in any other part of the United States. But as I ought not to advance this doctrine without assigning reasons for it, I will request you to examine a general map of the United States, and the following facts will strike you at the first view: that they lie in the most temperate latitude of the United States; that the main river runs in a *direct* course to the expanded part of the western country, and approximates nearer to the principal branches of the Ohio than any other eastern water; and of course must become a great, if not (under all circumstances) the best highway into that region: that the upper sea-port of the Potomac is considerably nearer to a large portion of the state of Pennsylvania, than that portion is to Philadelphia; besides accommodating the settlers thereof with inland navigation for more than 200 miles: that the amazing extent of tide navigation afforded by the bay and rivers of Chesapeake, has scarcely a parallel. When to these are added, that a site at the junction of the inland and tide navigation of that river is chosen for the permanent seat of the general government, and is in rapid preparation for its reception; that the inland navigation of the river is nearly completed to the extent above-mentioned; and that its lateral branches are capable of great improvement, at a small expence, through the most fertile parts of Virginia in a southerly direction, and crossing Maryland and extending into Pennsylvania in a northerly one, through which (independent of what may come from the western country) an immensity of produce will be water-borne, thereby making the federal city the great emporium of the United States—I say, when these things are taken into consideration, I am under no apprehension of having the opinion I have given relative to the value of land on Potomac controverted by impartial men.

There are farms always, and every where, for sale: if, therefore, events should induce you to cast an eye towards America, there need be no apprehension of your being accommodated to your liking; and if I could be made useful to you therein, you might command my services with the greatest freedom.

Within full view of Mount Vernon, separated therefrom by water only, is one of the most beautiful seats on the river for sale; but of greater magnitude

than you seem to have contemplated. It is called Belvoir, and did belong to George William Fairfax, Esq., who, were he living, would now be Baron of Cameron, as his younger brother in this country (he, George William, dying without issue) at present is, though he does not take upon himself the title. This seat was the residence of the above-named gentleman before he went to England, and was accommodated with very good buildings, which were burnt soon after he left them.

There are near 2000 acres of land belonging to the tract, surrounded in a manner by water. The mansion-house stood on high and commanding ground. The soil is not of the first quality; but a considerable part of it lying level, may, with proper management, be profitably cultivated. There are some small tenements on the estate, but the greater part thereof is in wood. At present it belongs to Thomas Fairfax, son of Bryan Fairfax, the gentleman who will not, as I said before, take upon himself the title of Baron of Cameron. A year or two ago, the price he fixed on the land was, as I have been informed, 33½ dollars per acre: whether not getting that sum, or whether he is no longer disposed to sell it, I am unable with precision to say; for I have heard nothing concerning his intentions lately.

With respect to the tenements I have offered to let, appertaining to my Mount Vernon estate, I can give no better description of them, and of their appurtenances, than what is contained in the printed advertisement herewith inclosed: but, that you may have a more distinct view of the farms, and their relative situation to the mansion-house, a sketch from actual survey is also inclosed; annexed to which I have given you, from memory, the relative situation and form of the seat at Belvoir.

The terms on which I have authorized the Superintendent of my concerns at Mount Vernon to lease the farms there, are also inclosed; which, with the other papers and the general information herein detailed, will throw all the light I am enabled to give you upon the subject of your enquiry.

To have such a tenant as Sir John Sinclair, however desirable it might be, is an honour I dare not hope for; and to alienate any part of the fee simple estate of Mount Vernon is a measure I am not inclined to, as all the farms are connected, and form parts of a whole.

With very great esteem and respect, I have

have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1796.

P. S. As I shall have an opportunity, in the course of the present session of congress, to converse with the members thereof from different states, and from different parts of each state, I will write you a supplementary account, if essential information should be obtained in addition to, or corrective of, what is given to you in the foregoing sheets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various interesting matter in your valuable Magazine, the different statistical tables of population have been particularly grateful to most of your numerous readers. Not having seen, however, any account of the number of foreigners in this kingdom, I send you the following sketch, which has been drawn from actual observation and authentic sources.

It has long been the wise policy of the British government to encourage emigration from foreign countries, with a view to introduce the various manufactures peculiar to them; and perhaps the encouragement to Aliens to settle among us ought to be extended and increased, at a moment when some of the most wealthy parts of Europe are a prey to the horrors of war, and when thousands must be anxious to meet with an asylum for themselves, their families, and property.

It appears that there are domesticated among us at present about 11,400 foreigners, and that 16,000 others are engaged in our various military or naval services, &c., chiefly abroad.

1 Foreign troops in British pay, mostly Germans - - -	12,500
2 Foreigners of different nations intermixed in our army and navy - - -	3000
3 In the merchant service, as seamen - - -	500
	16,000
4 Emigrant French clergy -	250
5 Italians and Swiss - - -	800
6 French - - -	5,000
7 Germans - - -	2,500
8 Dutch - - -	500
9 Americans - - -	700
10 Russians - - -	150
11 Spaniards - - -	300
12 All other nations - - -	1,200
Total	27,400

Of the class No. 1, above one half are at present either in Ireland, or abroad on various services.

No. 2, are interpersed in every regiment in the army, and ships of the line.

4. Mostly kept on charity.

5. Mostly vagabonds, travelling the country with images and pictures, and persons escaped from the conscription of France.

6. The greater part are valets, teachers in schools, &c.

7. The greater part are sugar-boilers and other labourers, including above 700 Jews.

3. Mostly employed in trade and commerce.

May I ask what necessity now exists for the provisions of an Alien Bill, passed in times so different from the present? Ought not England to be a land of liberty to the inhabitants of every nation, as soon as they set foot on it?—Does not our free press furnish daily more information than could be collected by a legion of spies?

December, 1806.

R. S. JACKSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the MANUSCRIPT of PHILODEMUS, WRITTEN in the TIME of CICERO, and FOUND in the RUINS of HERCULANEUM; ACCOMPANIED by a FAC-SIMILE ENGRAVING of the FIRST PAGE.

SO long ago as 1752, the discovery of the Herculaneum manuscripts was announced to the world. They were found in one of the ruined villas under *il Bosco di Sant'Agustino*, in the neighbourhood of the royal palace at Portici; and amounted in number to several hundreds; forming an entire library, composed of volumes of Egyptian papyrus, some in the Greek and others in the Latin tongue. A letter from Camillo Paderni to Thomas Hollis, Esq., dated Naples, October 18, 1754, says of the place where they were found, "As yet we have only entered into one room, the floor of which is formed of mosaic work, not unelegant. It appears to have been a library, adorned with presses, inlaid with different sorts of wood disposed in rows, at the top of which were cornices, as in our times." In the same room were found small busts of Epicurus, Zeno, and Humachus, with their names inscribed upon the pedestals in Greek letters.

The literary world, though occasionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan academicians to develop the contents

contents of these manuscripts were still proceeding, had almost begun to despair of deriving any permanent benefit from their exertions; when, in 1793, *The fourth Book of Philodemus's Treatise on Music*, (the first manuscript which had been properly unrolled,) issued from the press, under the title of "Herculaneum Voluminum quæ supersunt, Tomus I. Neapoli. Ex regia Typographia." Not more than two or three copies, we believe, have even yet found their way to England, from one of which the specimen in the plate has been engraved.

From the preface to this treatise, the Greek title of which is ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ. Δ. we learn a few particulars, which account for the slow progress of the undertaking. The difficulty, the tediousness, and the danger of unfolding the manuscripts, do not appear to have been the sole causes of the hindrance. The succession of Charles, King of Naples, to the crown of Spain, in 1759, occasioned a long interruption to the labours of the academicians, which were not resumed with proper energy till 1787, when four individuals were appointed to superintend the publication of four ancient volumes. Of these Philodemus was the first, published in the name of the Academy, but by the immediate care of Carlo Rosini.

The credit of unrolling Philodemus, however, appears to have been principally due to one father Antonio, an able and adroit writer at the Vatican, who was recommended to the King of Naples, about 1753, by Signor Assemani. He made a machine with which, by means of threads, gummed to the back part of the papyrus, where there was no writing, he began by degrees to pull; while with a sort of engraver's instrument he loosened one leaf from the other, and then made a kind of lining to the back part of the papyrus with exceeding thin leaves of onion; and with some spirituous liquor, with which he wetted the papyrus, by little and little he unfolded it.

The original manuscript, which appears to have received great injury, and was one of the smallest that were found, is given in the publication, in thirty-eight columns of *fac simile*, in the uncial character, written without any division of the words, and almost without any abbreviation. It is followed by a transcript in the modern letters, in which the gaps of the original, occasioned either by fire or the process of unrolling, have been conjecturally supplied, and distin-

guished by the editor with red letters, but in the present instance with a dash beneath; to which he has added a Latin translation, and copious and learned notes.

The following is the summary of the chapters into which the treatise appears to divide itself.

"Cap. i. Nullam esse Musicam quæ ad animos informandos sit idonea.

"Cap. ii. An Musica Divinitati colendæ per se sit idonea?

"Cap. iii. An Musica aliquid conferat encomiis, hymenæis, epithalamis, threnis?

"Cap. iv. De Musica quæ ludicris certaminibus inserviret, quid sentiendum.

"Cap. v. An Musica suapte naturâ vim movendi polleat?

"Cap. vi. Generali Argumento, quod in honore apud veteres fuerit Musica, obviatur.

"Cap. vii. An ad amorem Musica quid conferat?

"Cap. viii. Quid in conviviiis præstiterit Musica?

"Cap. ix. An ad amicitias conciliandas quid conferre queat?

"Cap. x. Quid de Thaletis et Terpandri historiis sentiendum?

"Cap. xi. An Musica eo nomine sit commendanda, quod religioni vulgo inserviat.

"Cap. xii. An Musica intellectum acuat, et ad alias scientias relationem habeat?

"Cap. xiii. An Musica ad virtutes animum disponat?

"Cap. xiv. Quid Musicæ nomine sit intelligendum?

"Cap. xv. An Musica cœlestibus meteoris respondeat?

"Cap. xvi. Num animi affectus immutare queat?

"Cap. xvii. An utilitatem Musica pariat?

"Cap. xviii. An Musicam Dei invenerint?

"Cap. xix. Quibus de causis vulgo Musicam discerent."

From these it will be seen, that throughout the work music is treated, not in a scientific, but in a philosophical point of view. Philodemus, in a disputation against the stoic, Diogenes Babylonius, contends that music is confined in its influence to the sensual gratification of the ear; that it has no power over the affections of the mind; and that it is incapable of exciting any virtuous or noble sentiments. He blames it as pernicious to society, and as productive of softness and effeminacy.

The first column, engraved in our plate, is thus explained by the editor.

COLUMNA I.

μέθη και πλησμονή τους
 μουσικούς τε, και φιλομου-
 σης κόπον εχέιν, και πονεῖν
 εις παραδοχὴν τῆς εὐσχη-
 5 μονος τε, και φορτικῆς κα-
 ινσιως οικείας ὑπαρχού-
 σης, ἀλλ' ἢ το ἀντιζωφόν,
 οὐδ' ἡδεμίαν ευρισκείν
 μουσικὴν πῶν γενναί-
 10 στάτα, και σπῆδον ἐμποι-
 ῶσαν, ἥς ἡδε συνεφέλ-
 κομένην τὰς ψυχὰς δια-
 τῶν ἐπιτηδεύματων, ἡδε
 15
 20
 25 . . . ψυχῆς . . . ὅς
 7
 Δ' εὐρηται μὲν τὰ τε μου-
 σικῆ, και τὰ ποιητῶν ἅμα
 ἀπο δυνάμεως περὶ τὴν
 αἰσθητικὴν καταλαμβάνε-
 30 σθαι τὰς ποιότητας, ἃν ἀν-
 τιλαμβάνονται, και τὰς ἡ-
 δονὰς, και οὐλησεις,
 τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῶν, τῆς μὲν αὐτο-
 φωνῆς, τῆς δὲ ἐπισημονι-
 35 κῆς. ὑπο γὰρ αὐτοφωνῆς και
 ἀλογῶν κρινεται μᾶλλον ἢ
 ἀρετῆς αὐτῆς ἰσχύς ἢ ὑπο
 ἐπισημονικῆς, νομιζο-
 μένη μᾶλλον εἶναι ἐν
 40 τοῖς ἐναργεσιν, και μαλ-
 λον προχειροτάτην. Ἄλλο-
 γῶν δὲ και τοσούτω προχει-
 ρον, ὅ φησιν ἐνάργες εἶναι,
 εἰληπται. Παραπλησίου γὰρ
 45 αἰσθητικῶν κατὰ τὴν διαδε-
 σιν οὖν ὅτι μὲν ποιητὸν το

Of Philodemus himself the following
 are the principal particulars which have
 descended. He was an Epicurean phi-
 losopher, and, as Strabo informs us, a
 native of Gadara in Syria. (Strabo, xvi.
 p. 759.) Of his prose works which do
 not appear to have been lost, those *περι*
ρητορικῆς, and *τῶν υπομνημάτων ρητορικῆς*,
 we believe, are well known to classical
 bibliographers. Another, *τῆς τῶν φιλο-*
σοφῶν συνταξέως, mentioned by Athenæus
 and Diogenes Laertius, (Vit. Philos. x.
 3. 24.) was actually found at Hercula-
 neum, but unfortunately destroyed by
 the manner of opening. Dr. Watson
 informs us, in his Observations on one
 of Camillo Paderni's Letters, that Phi-
 lodemus resided at Rome; was the ac-
 quaintance of Tully; and the preceptor

ebrietate et satietate (*auditorum*)
 Musicos, et Musicae studiosos (*sa-*
ctur) labore, et molestia affici, ut
 adsequantur tum pulchram et deco-
 ram animi motionem, tum etiam
 asperam et molestant, quae sit pro-
 pria, et temporibus opportuna; sed
 non, quod ex adverso respondet, sci-
 licet omnino nullam eos invenire
 Musicam, quae morum nobilitatem,
 et diligentiam in animos ingerat, et
 proinde nec quae animos contrahe-
 re valeat secundum opportunitates,
 neque

Itaque tum ea, quae Musici sunt,
 tum ea, quae Poetae, inventa si-
 mul fuere ope eius potentiae, quae
 sensus pollent, percipiendi qualita-
 tes, quos adciunt, nec non oblec-
 tationes, et molestias, quae inde
 oriuntur; potentiae, inquam, quae
 partim ingenita est, partim studio
 comparatur. Ex ingenita enim, et
 irrationali *sensuum potentia* ille po-
 tius ipsius *Musicae* virtutis robor
 aestimat, quam e scientifica: quip-
 pe cum eam magis evidentem, ma-
 gisque parabilem reputet. Hoc au-
 tem irrationalale, et patens adeo,
 quod evidentia praeditum *Epicurus*
 ait, vulgo quidem receptum est.
 Etenim qui in eadem ferme sunt
 haerenti, non modo sensum, quantum
 ad suam adinet dispositionem,
 requaquam inhabile

of Lucius Piso, the consul. We learn,
 he adds, from Asconius Pedianus, that
 it is this Philodemus of whom Cicero
 speaks with that admirable mixture of
 praise, invective, and excuse, in his ora-
 tion against Piso: wherein he says, he
 knew him to be a man of elegance and
 polite literature; that it was from him
 that Piso learnt his philosophy, which
 was, that pleasure ought to be the end
 of all our pursuits; that indeed the phi-
 losopher did at first divide and distinguish
 the sense in which that maxim was to be
 understood, but the young Roman per-
 verted every thing to make it favour his
 inclinations and pleasures, and the Greek
 was too polite and well-bred to resist too
 obstinately a senator of Rome. He then
 tells us, Philodemus was highly accom-
 plished

plished in philosophy, as well as polite literature, which other Epicureans were apt to neglect; that he wrote verses, which were so sweet, so elegant, and so charming, that nothing could exceed them; and that so great was his intimacy with Piso, that *rogatus, invitatus, concutus, ita multa ad istum de isto scripsit, ut omnes libidines, omnia stupra, omnia canarum convivorumque genera, adulteria denique ejus, delicatissimis versibus expressit.* (See Dr. Watson's Observ. in Phil. Trans. vol. xlix, p. 504.)

Thirty-three of Philodemus's epigrams appear in Brunck's Anthology: one or two of which are alluded to by Horace in his Satires. (L. i. sat. ii. v. 120.)

Ilam, post paullo, sed plaris, si exierit vir,
Gallis: hanc, Philodemus ait, sibi, quæ neque
magno
Stet pretio, nec cunctetur, cum est iussa venire.

In their composition they are terse and elegant, though sometimes voluptuous. As the Scholia inform us, we might have had many more, if their loose turn had not occasioned the rejection of them by Planudes. Another of his epigrams is edited by the Academicians, in the preface to the work before us, from a Barberini manuscript in the Vatican. (See Fabrici Bibliotheca Græca, vol. iii. p. 609. Cicero de Finibus ii. 35. Turcebi Adversaria, lib. xxi. c. 15, &c.)

Oxford, Nov. 14, 1806.

II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the attention of economists has been drawn particularly to the construction of roads, it may be proper to acquaint your readers with the opinion of the late illustrious Bakewell, of Dishley, on this important subject.

Mr. Bakewell used to maintain, as the result of many years attentive observation, that the best roads are those which are watered by a natural stream, that they are always distinguished by a hard bottom, are never cut up, and seldom or ever require repair. He would quote, in his emphatic manner, pieces of road in various parts of the kingdom, which were accidentally washed in this manner; and the obviousness of the fact never left any room to dispute his principle.

A little consideration will explain why a washed road must necessarily be better than all others; the argillaceous or clayey matter is dissolved by the stream, and carried off as fast as it may accumulate, and the vitreous or stony particles and substances remain; or, in other words,

that matter which spoils and ruins all roads is washed away, and that is only left which forms their true basis.

Bakewell was, however, not a man who contented himself with mere hypothetical reasonings, and having established a just principle, he next considered of the means of applying it to the business of life.

He, therefore, laid it down as a principle of the science of road-making, that every road should fall laterally, and be concave transversely; and that streams of water should be turned upon them from time to time, so as to fill the ruts, and carry off the argillaceous or clayey matter. These streams might generally be produced from springs, or water might be accumulated in reservoirs by the road side.

In my opinion, these ideas of Bakewell deserve the attention of the legislature, and of all persons interested in the construction of roads. My own observations, in the course of much travelling, have confirmed the justness of his principle, and our old-fashioned convex roads, of whatever materials they are made, are public nuisances which ought no longer to be tolerated.

Market Harbro,
Nov. 20, 1806.

S. M. KINGTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker having observed that several errors respecting the effects of his different Frigorific Mixtures, have appeared in various publications of the first respectability, owing to the tables given in those works being *incorrect copies* of the tables exhibited in the different volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, in which they originally appeared: begs leave to observe, that these errors seem to have arisen from the *minus characters* in the original tables having been overlooked; thus, for instance, by referring to the table of frigorific mixtures given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, page 279*, it will be found that from the *third* mixture to the *tenth* the *minus marks* are used; whereas, in the copies alluded to, they are all omitted.

This error in one instance, viz. in the ninth mixture, is no less than *forty-two degrees*; the result in that instance be-

* Or to the table at page 67, in my Treatise on the Production of Artificial Cold, 1796.

ing — 21° : whereas, in the copied tables, it is rendered 21° .

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1801, page 135, there is a table given, divided into classes: in the first of these classes of mixtures, Mr. Walker has not specified the temperature at which the materials were previous to mixing; the reader being informed, in a paragraph which immediately follows the table, that it is immaterial, the result being the same as stated in the table, whatever may be the temperature of the materials at mixing.

There likewise an error has happened, viz. by specifying the temperatures at which it was supposed to be necessary the materials should be previous to mixing, in order to produce the effects stated.

Mr. Walker feels himself highly honoured by the attention of the proprietors of the different publications who have thought his experiments deserving a place in their works; and hopes that they will avail themselves of the preceding statement, to rectify the errors there pointed out, as opportunities may offer.

Mr. Walker begs leave to suggest the propriety of dividing the frigorific mixtures into two tables, as he has done, viz. the first consisting of mixtures *without the use of ice*, and the second of mixtures *with the use of ice*. See Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 279, and for 1801, p. 135.

Oxford, Nov. 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE two or three times made your interesting Miscellany a medium by which to dispel idle fears for the national safety. I demonstrated the impossibility of an invasion, at the time it was confidently expected about three years ago; and I lately proved that we are amply provided for the reduction of the public debt.

The victories of Bonaparte have once more alarmed many people, and I feel myself called upon at this moment to reiterate all my former positions; and to add, as the result of some late enquiries made on the spot, that inasmuch as the secure anchorages at the Downs and Dungeness completely outflank the port of Boulogne, and give us the command of it in every wind, *this island never can be invaded from that port*.

It is not commonly known that the port of Dungeness affords secure anchorage in every state of the wind which permits the French flotilla to leave the road of Boulogne. When the wind blows from any point of the west, the anchor-

age is secure on the eastern side of that small peninsula; and when from any point of the east, ships lie in security on its western side. This peninsula is consequently as good a road-head as any in the Channel, not inferior in most respects to St. Helens or the Downs, and it is the nearest land in this island to Boulogne—a place which can be fetched in every state of the wind either from the Downs or from this new and important rendezvous at Dungeness.

Bonaparte must, therefore, renew his force of preparation in other ports, which possess better combinations for his purpose than this of Boulogne, a place from which, of all others, he never can invade these islands.

In one word, while our fleets sail triumphant in every sea, it is physically impossible that this country can be invaded, and as far as respects the French, we may sleep as securely in our beds as though we inhabited another planet.

December, 1806. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen, in your present volume, two papers on the Stanhope temperament: one by Mr. C., p. 112, who asserts,

1. That all musicians must disagree with Lord Stanhope.

2. That the equal temperament destroys the wolf.

3. That if seven *quints* are perfect, *some or all* of the remaining five must suffer;

4. That variety of character has nothing to do with temperament, &c. &c.

The other by Mr. X. Y. Z., who has found out

1. That Lord Stanhope's work is not only clear and perspicuous, but

2. That his system is not a new discovery;

3. That the term *wolf* is a stigma of reproach;

4. That glee-fingers may sink a semitone without the least degree of alteration in the temperament, &c. &c.

Which of these gentlemen is best acquainted with the subject I shall not presume to decide; but I beg leave to announce my intention of publishing a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament in the course of next year: when I shall shew that the advantages of his system are numerous, and that the errors, if any, solely arise from that extreme precision which employs the language of philosophy connected with the technical terms of art. JOHN WALL CALCOFF,

Kenington Gravel Pits,

Dec. 16, 1806.

MUS. D.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

Geneva, Oct. 5, 1805.

FROM Geneva? you say.—Yes, Geneva; the place once distinguished for its political independence, its commercial importance, its flourishing manufactures, and literary eminence. The former of these fled from the moment it fell under the French; but its manufactures and literature are still in a respectable condition.

You will, of course, wish to know the route I took from Lucerne to this city; and I will satisfy you by communicating what I saw worth notice on my journey.

I left Lucerne very early in the morning, dined at Sursee, and slept at Morgenthal. The next day I spent a few moments at Hindelbank, three leagues from Berne, in visiting the mausoleum of Madame Larghaus, the beautiful performance of Nahl, which has suffered considerably by time. Then turning a little to the right, I entered the district of Soleure, in order to see a monument in the village of Frauenbrunnen, commemorating the victory gained by the antient Bernese over the bands of the Lord of Courcy. This monument is a simple pillar, with an inscription, now inverted. Here, as well as in Grauenholz, in the same route, I beheld a more interesting spectacle, in the tombs of the patriots who perished there in 1798: for these fields were witnesses, after four centuries and a half, to the defeat of the descendants of the Bernese heroes, in spite of the obstinate resistance made by some individuals. At Grauenholz, the Thermopylae of Berne, Edinger and May, both old men, fell among other Swiss refusing quarter, and resolving not to survive their country's disgrace. At Frauenbrunnen I was shewn the grave of Nicolaus Benedict, head peasant of that place, who perished fighting with his daughters and son-in-law. Here also rest the ashes of Schirtenlieb, an old man of seventy, who, though released by age from actual service, put himself at the head of his company; and after having stood the first attack, finding himself in the second alone, and almost deserted, refused to leave the field, and was in a short time cut to pieces by the enemy. No less magnanimous was the death of Captain Gruber, of Königsfelden, who died fighting single-handed against num-

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bers. Above thirty women and girls had marched out with the *levée en masse*, armed with spiked clubs, and found on this spot a glorious death.

In a few hours I reached the peninsula, formed by the Aar, on which Bern stands. Its entrance announces it to be an opulent, cleanly, and beautiful city. Its principal street, which may vie with any in the first cities of Europe, is very long and broad, well-built, and decorated with statues and fountains, from which issue streams of pure water.

Bern, as the capital of Switzerland, and the basis of its confederacy, was a mark for the designing invaders, whose cause was but too well supported by the blind and infatuated Swiss, unable to penetrate the schemes of the artful Republicans. The fall of Bern was a necessary prelude to that of Helvetia; which, as we have since been told by Carnot in the council of five hundred, was projected with a view of obtaining its rich treasures and arsenals. Although the short-sighted multitude rejoiced in the downfall of this powerful canton, unconscious that it would be so quickly succeeded by their own, yet many individuals formed honourable exceptions, and made a noble struggle for their liberties. In the battle of the 3d of March, near Lengnau, a standard-bearer of the Oberland battalion, named Abraham Gassner, being separated from his comrades, and hard pressed by some of the enemy, resolved on running every risk rather than fall into their hands with his colours, and threw himself into the woods of Jura by Soleure; here he remained all the night in the bitterest cold, and was so far fortunate the next morning as to get over the Aar, and reach his battalion in safety, as they were returning home from Bern.

Another standard-bearer, Peter Gluck, after receiving a severe wound in his arm, continued in the battle, and kept his badges of honour in his possession until he reached Oberland in safety.

On the same unhappy day the enemy fiercely attacked the little town of Buren, in the canton of Bern, with infantry and artillery: the first lieutenant, Ris von Burgdorf, found means of diminishing the fire in some measure by planting a heavy six-pounder behind a dunghill, and taking such good aim with a charge of cartridges, as at the first shot to kill or wound eight of the artillery men standing by their cannon opposite to him. With this single piece he

3 X

continued

continued to gall the enemy, while they were unable to dismount it, or in any way to injure him. The ludicrous part of this affair was the mistake into which the Bernese troops fell, on seeing a trumpeter approach from the camp of the enemy. They imagined he was come to sue for grace; and in an exulting tone cried out, "that it was high time for them to think of asking pardon:" instead of which, the enemy, who had hitherto been unsuccessful in their military operations, resolved to try the effects of impudence, and therefore summoned the place to surrender. Nothing could exceed the indignation of the soldiery on finding their disappointment, and they were with difficulty restrained from committing some act of rashness.

Wherever the enemy met with Bern cannon, they found to their astonishment with what obstinacy they were maintained by the cannoniers, who always preferred death to a desertion of their posts. In this last engagement, when the Bernese were repulsed, one single cannoneer was left standing in the midst of his killed and wounded comrades, close by the cannon, which he resolved to maintain to the very last. In order not to die unrevenged, he broke off a pole from one of the waggons, with which he flew four of those pressing onward, until the thrust of a bayonet in his neck brought him to the ground. Even the drivers were animated by the same spirit:—while the enemy by Lengnau were pushing on towards the cannon, one kept his place immovably between his horses; a soldier of the Black Legion planted a bayonet at his breast, and offered him quarter: "No," said he, "no quarter from the enemies of my country," upon which he immediately fell pierced to the ground.

Although the Bernese dragoons gave cause for many heavy complaints during this short war, yet there were some who remained true to their country. On the above-mentioned day, when the artillery which was to have defended Solcure were left in the lurch by the dragoons, and consequently obliged to retreat for fear of being cut off, one standard-bearer and a single private from the latter stood manfully at their posts, and by their individual exertions kept the enemy off for a considerable time. On the 5th of March, when many dragoons even fled to Berne, the conduct of the first lieutenant, Lewis von Wattenweil, commanding one division of the Aarau dra-

goons, formed an honourable contrast with that of the former; and received on that account, from General Schauenburg, a free retreat for himself and his men: while the others were contemptuously treated, and stripped of their arms, horses, and baggage, as a punishment for their cowardice.

From Bern I made a second excursion into the Alps, proceeding by this route over the Simplon and the Swiss part of the Gothard. The road from Bern to Thun, through a delightful country watered by the Aar, is one of those good causeways which owes its existence to the paternal vigilance and care of the old Bernese government. And yet this road passes very near Murfingen, the place where General Erlach, a descendant from one of the oldest and best families in Switzerland, was cruelly mangled by some assassins, yet bearing the name of Swiss. This happened as he was repairing into the Oberland, after the first unfortunate events of March 1793, in order there to make a fresh and more vigorous resistance. I was shewn the stone on which the worthy Steiger sat, impatiently awaiting death after the fall of his much beloved country: but death did not attend his call in his own land, leaving him to find a peaceful grave in a foreign soil. After the occupation of Zurich by the Austrians, he repaired to that city, and met with the most flattering reception from the Archduke Charles. Upon this commander's leaving Zurich, the Russian generals emulated each other in paying him the highest marks of distinction. The fatal event of the battle of Zurich was too severe a stroke for a man in his state of health. He was with difficulty removed from Zurich when the Russians left the city, preferring to end his days in the place that had given him birth. He fell dangerously ill at Lindau, and was carried to Augsburg, where he died; and was honoured with as splendid a funeral as that place had ever witnessed.

From Thun, one of the prettiest towns in Switzerland, I traversed the romantic valley of Frutigen, rich in pastures, and watered by the Kandel. It contains some mines, that appear to be a continuation of those in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. From Frutigen, one of the beautifullest villages in Switzerland, I was led to the valley of Kandchies, sraighter and wilder than the preceding. I admired the lofty rocks suspended, as it were, in the air, and crowned with

the ruins of an old castle. The village of that name is situated at the foot of the Gemmi, which I ascended by a narrow and dangerous path on the brink of precipices. Since the revolution this passage has been rendered less difficult, by the constant passing and repassing of men and horses.

The road which Bern, in concert with the Valais, had made here by the means of powder through the perpendicular rocks, is one of the greatest curiosities in Switzerland, and does honour to the boldness of human ingenuity. The road is actually hollowed into the rock, which is so perpendicular that you cannot trace it to the bottom with the eye. Descending by this road, I arrived, in an hour and a half, at the baths of Leuck, which have enjoyed so high a reputation, and are the resort for so many sick people. Bad inns, great reservoirs where the sick bathe all together, and hot streams running in great numbers into the valley, are the only things I noticed. One singular property was, however, pointed out to me in these springs: namely, that vegetables, greens, herbs, and flowers almost withered away, will recover their freshness after remaining an hour in waters hot enough, as one might suppose, to boil them. On arriving at the town of Leuck, I was shewn an aqueduct suspended above the road, formed of the trunks of trees, and supported by bars of iron against the sides of the perpendicular rock. It is now used by the inhabitants as a footpath, being a nearer way than the ordinary one. Passing along the delightful banks of a river, that waters a fruitful country abounding in vines, fig-trees, and every rich fruit, I arrived in Brieg, the most considerable place in the country around, where many traces of the earthquake of Lisbon are still visible. The shock was so powerfully felt in the mountains of Sempron, that even the vultures flew from their nests, the herds left the acclivities, and the mountains were concussed into ruins.

The districts of Brieg and Leuk (as, in fact, the principal part of the Pays de Vaud) is the country that suffered the most materially during the invasion of 1798. Between Brieg and Sempron more than 400 buildings were burnt, and in the district of Leuk 371. The track of land, from Sempron as far as Sitten, was witness to indescribable horrors. In the beautiful town of Sitten, the desperate inhabitants contended with their enemies, like the Swiss at Zurich

and Underwalden. Three old burgs, romantically situated on the three pinnacles of the mountains, were again the theatre of war and bloodshed, as in the times of feudal revolutions. Plunderings for weeks together, requisitions of every kind, the demolition of houses in order to find concealed property, disease among the cattle, famine and death among men,—these were the principal features in the shocking picture which this country presented, while oppressed by an external and internal war, that has left the seeds of the bitterest hatred in the minds of the survivors. I every where met with the widows and orphans of families either slain or starved, or otherwise ruined; and listened to their lamentations with the deepest sorrow. One consolation only remained for the unhappy sufferers; that they whom they mourned had died, not as traitors and cowards, but mostly like men honorably fighting for their paternal hearths.

Valais, formerly attached to the canton of Bern by conquest, and afterwards conciliated to it by mild treatment, is now an independent republic; but not, as may be fairly concluded, from the will of the majority. The country people were steady in their adherence to the old Bern government; and in 1798, the faithful legion of Roverea, as it was called, consisted of nothing but inhabitants from the Pays de Vaud. A great number of these people are still animated with these feelings, whilst a different spirit reigns in the cities and among the Seigneurs; who, in fact, were the principal authors of the misery to which the country has been reduced. The struggle of these faithful subjects was, for a long time, as successful as it was honourable. The victory by Nendreck, where a handful of the Bern militia repulsed the most experienced and valiant troops, evince what might have been effected with vigour and consistency on the part of the government. But wavering councils, timid deliberations, and contradictory commands, in a moment when action, the most intrepid action, could alone turn the scale, were calculated to wear the affections of the people, and confirmed the report industriously circulated by their enemies, that they were betrayed by their own government. Hence the atrocities committed on General Frick, and the four colonels, Stettler, Rophaer, Gemoens, and Crustatz, who fell by the arms of their own soldiers for a supposed treachery: the first two

were killed near Bern, and the other two in the wood by Allenluffen. Their murderers are still alive, and even known; but whether punished, I know not. If you want a farther proof of these honest people's attachment to their government, you will surely find it in the unaffected expression of a peasant, who, on seeing the painted bears, the old arms of Bern, after they were torn down, cried out, "*Bon bête, tu reviendras.*"

From Brieg I was naturally induced to cross the Simplon, a mountain now rendered famous for the adventurous march of the 102d and 44th brigades, together with some companies of Helvetic infantry, under the command of General Bethencourt and the Quatremere Disonval. On this march the column arrived at a spot where the passage over the precipice had been effected by pieces of wood only, stuck at one end into the hollows of the rock, and resting with the other on cross beams. This singular bridge had been carried away by a crag that had precipitated itself from an immense height into the impetuous torrent below, and no vestige of it was now remaining, but the holes in the rock where the beams had been fastened. One of the soldiers volunteered his services to step over the place, by setting his foot in these holes, and carrying a rope across the abyss, which he might fasten at the other end. Having effected his purpose, and stretched the rope tight across, the general set the example of passing over, suspended by his arms and hands on the rope; in which he was followed by the whole army, one by one, with their arms and knapsacks. The five dogs that attended them were not equally fortunate: seeing their masters on the opposite side, they plunged into the gulph in order to swim over:—three were swallowed up in the stream, and seen no more; the two others being sufficiently strong to stem the tide, reached the shore, and climbed up the perpendicular rocks.

On this very rock, which threatened to stop the progress of the French, I read the names of the general and the staff officers inscribed.

The attention of Bonaparte having been directed to this mountain as a military position, he was induced to have a road made that should run as far as Geneva. A hospice is also to be erected here, in imitation of the one on the Great St. Bernhard; and in the meantime, two spiritual and four lay brothers

have made a sort of provisory residence on the Stockalberg.

From Simplon I directed my course over the Swiss part of the Gothard, and visited the Pfaffensprung cascade, Pont de Diable, Schollenen, Urner cave, and Urfeline vale; the descriptions of which in other books will have delighted you as much as it has me. The Pont de Diable was twice ruined in the revolutionary war. The solitude of this sublime scene, which Nature had exalted far above the ordinary bustle of this lower world, and which seemed to be totally isolated by inaccessible rocks, was profaned by the carnage and horrors of war. In these caverns and abysses, the Germans, Russians, and oppressed inhabitants, engaged the French by turns, and filled the depths of the recess with human bodies. The latter had vainly attempted to render the bridge impassable, by destroying the front arch; the intrepid Russians, with Suwarrow at their head, crossed it fighting upon poles bound together by the scarfs of the officers. The bridge is not yet restored to its original state.

Here, in the neighbourhood of this bridge, it was that after the conclusion of the bloody work, one of the Kosaks heard, in the stillness of the night, a soft moaning that seemed to rise out of the immense abyss. Stepping to the brink, he called, but received no answer,—yet the moaning continued. Without deliberation, the honest Kosak began to descend from one ledge of the rock to the other, the depth of above 200 feet, when he discovered a French officer wounded and almost dying on the ground. The talk of humanity is understood by all men in the remotest corners of the earth, without the use of words. The inhabitant of Dnieper lost no time in relieving the distress, even of an enemy. The sick man being too much wounded to make use of his legs, the Kosak disencumbered himself of his arms, took him upon his back, and began to ascend with his burden. He had not gone far before a piece of rock, which he thought secure, giving way, he was rolled down an immense distance, and a severe gash cut in his leg; but, regardless of the streaming blood, he once more attempted to mount the ascent, and at length succeeded, with infinite trouble, in his generous purpose. The officer on duty highly commended this noble action, and took care of the wounded man, who was quartered at Hanz, and after his recovery frequently

frequently related this incident with the strongest emotions of gratitude.

The monastery of the capuchins, erected in the thirteenth century for the convenience of passengers to Germany or Italy, is now no more. To this monastery, which served as a place of entertainment for more wealthy travellers, was attached an hospital, for the gratuitous relief of the poor wanderer, a chapel for divine service, a storehouse for the goods passing this way, a good stable and a hay-loft, with fodder for the mules and other beasts of burden, which amounted before the revolution to the number of 1200. In the bad seasons the lay-brothers went out, with dogs trained for the purpose, in quest of unfortunate sufferers, and were the means of saving many a life, which would otherwise have been lost in these dreary heights. But during the war, the constant passing and repassing of troops, and the bloody contests which ensued for the maintenance of these positions, occasioned this mansion to be totally deserted. The buildings were several times plundered, and the inhabitants, after being stripped of every thing, were driven away. The place then remained empty, until the winter of 1799, when the French put in a picquet of 50 men; who, notwithstanding they were provided with wood for firing, burnt up the doors, windows, beams, and, in short, every thing which might have served as a shelter. In the year 1800, the parish of Airolo had a miserable hut built for three patrols to guard the few merchandizes then commencing to pass that way; but the hardships under which these people laboured during the revolution had impoverished them so much, that they are not able to restore it to its former condition.

The inhabitants of this whole country beheld their houses burning, their goods plundered or destroyed, their cattle led away to the slaughter-houses, their beasts of burden put in requisition, and their provision consumed or lavished away by hostile bands.

They often found themselves compelled to seek a shelter, with their families, in caverns and rocks, leaving their cottages to the fury of a merciless army. At the insurrection of the inhabitants in the Laviner Vale against the French, the large and beautiful village of Airolo was completely desolated, the sick and old being all murdered by the enraged soldiery.

In 1800, when the ammunition of Mancy's division was to be transported over the Alps to Italy, the inhabitants were obliged to supply the place of beasts of burden, in consequence of the deficiency in the latter which the war had occasioned. For every hundred weight they carried, they were to receive a portion of bread and spirits; but of this poor allowance they were frequently deprived, from negligence or design. The conveyance lasted for three weeks, and the roads were covered with these unhappy people, who proceeded in ranks bending under their heavy burdens. The strongest led up the column, and were followed by women, children, and old men; many of whom were either too young or too old for any labour, and who all marched barefoot over the pebbles. They were under the command of some French subalterns, to whose caprice and hard treatment they were frequently victims. What would have been the feelings of the ancestors of these new Swiss, who had wielded the sword with such valour and glory in former times, at seeing their posterity compelled to submit to the lash of a foreign centurion.

The wretched consequences of these hardships are felt, in some measure, even to this day. Bread and every necessary of life, which during a whole year were scarcely to be had for money, are now returning to their usual state; and the traffic over the Gothard between Italy and Germany, which had entirely ceased at one time, is now reviving more and more every day.

Leaving the village of L'Hopital on the Gothard, I returned to Bern by the Grimsel, Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen; a tour which, if it had not been so often before described, I would certainly relate to you in a particular manner.

A fine road through a beautiful country, on the way from Bern to this city, brought me in a few hours to Murten, one of those classic spots in the old Swiss history, rendered famous by the defeat of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. He alone was almost the only one, out of many thousands, that escaped from this scene of slaughter to Nozeroy, in the Franche Comté. After the manner of their forefathers, the victors collected the bones of the slain, and put them into a house, from thence called the charnel-house, in which were many inscriptions commemorating the victory. In 1798, General Brune had this house consumed, and a

tree of liberty planted in its place:—the battalion of the Côte-d'Or, consisting principally of Burgundians, were the executors of his commands.

Never would a tree of liberty been erected here, had the Swiss borne in mind one truth of Haller's, in his German inscription recording this victory; namely, that the power of their state did not consist in numbers and artificial weapons, but in *unity*.—In the year 1476, we find the Zurichers hastening through the rain and darkness of the night, to the relief of their confederates, the Bernese; and in the year 1793, their descendants secretly rejoicing, and perhaps abetting, in their ruin. But in 1802, grown wiser by experience, they combined together again to build up what they had allowed to be pulled down. In these very fields of Murten, the troops of the new Helvetic government were attacked by the old Swiss, assembled from all the cantons. The former were totally routed, and their party annihilated. If ever there were a *union of will in any nation*, it was in Switzerland at this period, when rising up against this modern despotism in Helvetia. The insurrection met with the hearty concurrence of every citizen, from the Rhine to the Lago Maggiore. Universal opinion charged the government with being the authors of every mischief to which their country had been subject; and every tongue pronounced them deserving the punishment which attends the violators of laws and the disturbers of peace. For, with all the party spirit still observable in this country, there is one truth, in which men of every faction and religion are agreed, that Switzerland was happy before 1798.

Here ends my journey into this unhappy country: to-morrow I shall set off from hence, and hope in a short time to communicate to you in person what I have omitted in my letters. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR. By GENERAL ANDREOSI.

PRINCE MAURICE of Nassau, and FREDERICK HENRY, his brother and successor, having been educated in the study of the antients, revived a spirit of discipline and manœuvre which had been long neglected. This gave birth to

a renewed art of war; they gradually unfolded the principles of marching and encamping; they explored the science of fortification, and established plans of attack and defence warranted by experience. The Dutch army became, under their command, the most scientific school in Europe, during the long war maintained by that republic in support of its independence. The military reputation of those illustrious brothers attracted the brave of all nations to their banners; and with them Turenne drew his unsheathed sword.

Prince Maurice was, in the judgment of Folard, the best infantry officer known since the days of the Romans; and his brother added considerably to his reputation by notes he made during the whole of his command, from 1621 to 1648, the æra whence the Dutch date their independence.

GROTIUS, in an excellent work which reminds us of the style and manner of Tacitus, pursues, with increased talent, the progress of that art which the united genius of Maurice and William polished from the rust of former barbarism, and made subservient to the most enlightened improvement. This was, in reality, the period of resuscitation in the theory of the antients; and Grotius has done infinite justice to the interesting and instructive detail.

Previous to the reign of FRANCIS I. annals were more common in France than histories: to the former very little confidence attaches.

GREGORY DE TOURS, and ALCUIN, scarcely deserve to be cited.

MARCULFE is something better, and gives some little information on the internal politics of France under her first monarchs: but the whole of them have so jumbled fabulous matter with a confusion of more correct materials, that their accounts are in no estimation.

EGINHARD was more of a military historian. Having been educated at the court of Charlemagne, he was enabled to leave a well-written life of that prince.

Towards the close of the eleventh century, AIMON DE FLEURY wrote some uninteresting annals, to which little confidence can be given.

JOINVILLE, whose style is simple yet impressive, wrote the Life of Louis IX. from personal observation. In the king's expedition to Egypt, Joinville was one of the most distinguished among his partizans for bravery and conduct in the field, which circumstance considerably heightens

heightens the value of the work, and enhances the merit of the author.

DE THOU has endeavoured to imitate, and sometimes with success, the dignity of the ancients. His characters are finely drawn, and the scene of action admirably sustained. His remarks on France may be depended upon, but not those on foreign countries.

PHILIPPE DE COMMENES excelled his countrymen in the simplicity and candour of his descriptions. The epoch he represents also heightens the interest of the work; as the conquest of Naples, by Charles V., was the most important expedition undertaken after the re-establishment of standing armies.

DU TILLET will ever be distinguished in the class of compilers and critics. His History of the Albigensian War is scarce, and much sought after.

History made a rapid progress during the reign of Louis XIV., notwithstanding that period of the last century was the least eventful. The historians of these days, however, were all influenced by private feeling; either smarting under the rod of power, or basking in the sunshine of royal favour. From the one flowed all the gall of envenomed satire; from the other arose the perfumed incense of extravagant panegyric. They were either unacquainted with the military profession, or biased in their details. Literature was better adapted to the manners of the times. The names of Le Cointe, Le Laboureur, Valois, Dubois, &c. will be long remembered with pleasure, and cited with praise.

The custom of entertaining pensioned historiographers was very prejudicial to history. The generality of our authors err in their selection of materials; they should leave to the more learned of their class all that their own abilities cannot compass.

MEZERAY is too much attached to the marvellous; his writings are not to be relied on.

DANIEL speaks of war without understanding it. His great fault is, drawing conclusions on the usages of the ancients from personal observation.

The Historians of Revolutions have borrowed the style and character of their works from abridgments.

FATHER D'ORLEANS and the ABBÉ DE VERTOT have excelled in this way. Theirs are pleasant sketches, interspersed with the marvellous; but the military details of Father Orleans are all very vague, probably because he was by pro-

fession a Jesuit. His unqualified praises of Louis XIV., and of James II. during the revolutions of his reign in England, proves him to have been more guided by circumstances than facts.

The Abbé de Vertot would not have been a bad model for posterity, had he not too evidently sacrificed truth to rhetoric. In his Roman Revolutions he equally wants the judgment of Polybius and the pencil of Sallust: but those in Portugal would be masterly, were his authorities more correct. His military view of Malta is altogether a fiction.

SAINT REAL may be considered the pupil of Sallust. His Conspiracy of Venice comprehends all that dramatic spirit which animated the works of the ancients.

BOSSUET has produced an Universal History, original in its composition, and excellent beyond imitation. Always eloquent, yet free from declamation, he instinctively penetrates every object. In the first part of his work he collects all his materials together, with which he makes an uninterrupted chain, comprehending the characters of different nations, of their distinguished leaders, of their revolutions. In the third part, he compares causes with effects, and discloses in his progress every feature essential to the portrait. In short, it forms an extended plain of objects; and is placed so immediately under the observation of the reader, that he has an opportunity of analyzing the whole.

QUINCY wrote a very voluminous history of the reign of Louis XIV., crowded with official reports, without method or order. His aim appears to have been a general display of warlike operations, conducted by the genius of generals who at that time gave celebrity to our arms. He concludes with frivolous remarks on the art of war.

The History of the Great Condé's campaigns in Flanders, 1674; those of Turenne, from 1672 to 1675; and of the last five campaigns by the Marshal de Luxembourg; from the pen of GRIMVARD, with plates by BEAURETTE, are highly deserving of recommendation, from the importance of the objects they embrace. This brilliant epoch in the annals of warfare contains much instruction on the nature of marches, encampments, and other operations, exemplified by well-executed maps.

ROLLIN, by introducing history into the schools, has given youth a taste for that sort of reading. For those of riper judgment,

judgment, he has composed a separate treatise on the progress of civilization. He shews both taste and judgment in his selections from the Greek and Roman schools: persons, therefore, who take a lively interest in retracing events of so much antiquity, will find ample gratification in the perusal of Rollin.

CREVIER has written a Continuation of Rollin's Roman History; and added thereto that of the Emperors. A critical correctness is the chief merit of this work, which shews, as others have done, how extremely difficult it is to avoid a dull style in this species of composition.

LE BEAU's History of the Lower Empire has considerable merit. The literature of these times partook of the confusion which disordered the state; and it required elaborate perseverance in a writer to reconcile opposing statements, to rummage the ruins of antiquity, and from the mass of undigested matter to incorporate forms or resemblances. Le Beau wanted nothing but the style of an historian. The uncertainty which others left us under as to the Legion, has been defined by his unceasing steadiness in the pursuit; and he records its progress from the foundation to the fall of Rome.

The works of the Abbé MELLOR, and the recent ones of Dr. MAJOR, are very well as elements of history, and in that sense deserve to be received in all primary schools.

DESCLAISONS has drawn a parallel between the characters of Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar, in their military capacities; and the enquiry leads to very instructive details on the respective merits of the phalanx and of the legion, on the ordinances of the Macedonians and the Romans, and on their respective tactics. This work might be abridged without injury; but still it possesses merit, although little known.

VELLY's History of France is evidently the speculation of a bookseller; its prolixity is insufferable; but it may serve as a vehicle of information to military men, who are anxious to trace the progress of their profession, without the inconvenience of studying original memoirs on that subject. This work is the united production of many; but Velly was the founder, and that was the grand difficulty of the undertaking: he wants perception, and frequently confounds those things which he attempts to illustrate.

VILLARET was his successor, and took

great pains to establish the facts he related: his style is too declamatory.

GARNIER succeeded him, and was the ablest of the three.

VOLTAIRE, as the historian of Charles XII. and of Louis XIV. and XV., may be classed among military compilers. A style equally brilliant and rapid, deductions clear and perceptible, facts comprehensive and free from superfluity, characterize and recommend this work. His situation as historiographer to the court, and the extensive correspondence his talents procured him among the most distinguished personages in Europe, gave him exclusive opportunities of making discoveries, or establishing facts. Indeed, his exactitude in events and dates have been confirmed by the archives of the war depôt, and stamp such decided authenticity on his works, that even his slanderers have been silenced. [*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the *MORGANTE MAGGIORE* of LUIGI PULCI.

THE order of our history carries us back from the city of Caradoro to that of Charlemagne, where the wiles of Gano had plunged the court and army into the greatest consternation: for, not satisfied with expelling his rivals Orlando and Rinaldo from their native country, he had determined to ruin their possessions also; and had already begun his operations, by persuading a powerful Saracen monarch, the domestic and inveterate enemy of the latter hero, that the city of Montauban was deprived of its principal defence, and lay open to the designs of a bold invader. His negotiations appear to have been more successful than he himself intended. Lionfante, the ammirante or admiral of Syria, and Salincorn, brother of king Erminion, invade France with two powerful armies. The first sits down before Montauban, which is defended by the brothers of Rinaldo; and the latter sends a giant with a challenge to Charles's court, who in single combat overcomes all the remaining Paladins, one after another, and (by the terms of the challenge) makes them prisoners of war.

The fame of these unfortunate affairs soon flew to the court of Caradoro, and awakened the Christian knights from the trance of pleasure and idleness in which they had been lost ever since their victory over Maufredonio. Oliver had given free indulgence, during this season of dissipation,

dissipation, to his amorous disposition; and won so entirely on the affections of the peerless princess, that he had not only made her a *Christian*, but had every reason to suppose that she would shortly become a *mother* also by his means. The parting between these lovers was, therefore, still more difficult to accomplish than that formerly effected at the court of Corbantes: but the greatness and urgency of the occasion was superior to the force of rhetoric. His heroic convert did not attempt to detain him; but dismissed him, with abundance of tears, on his journey, retaining Morgante with her as her attendant and defender, in case it should become necessary for her to leave her Pagan father's court, and seek the protection of her Christian spouse.

Matters thus arranged, they proceeded on the road towards France; and in their passage through Denmark were involved in a dispute with Ferramont, who was governor of that province for his brother Erminion, which terminated in a general engagement. The Paladins were, of course, victorious; but they gained their victory so dearly, and with so much difficulty, as to make them regret the absence of Morgante, and determine on sending back to the court of Caradoro to fetch him. Dudon accepts the commission; and succeeds in bringing back not only Morgante, but Meridiana also, whose old disposition to deeds of arms has returned upon her, and, joined with her impatience to be re-united with her gentle marquis, makes her resolve to leave the palace of her father, and follow the paths of *love and glory* in France. Her reception of Dudon on his arrival, and her subsequent meeting with Oliver at the camp of the Paladins in Denmark, are described in the following stanzas:

The lovely princess, when she saw the knight,
Ran through the portal to the court with speed:

"What joy, my Dudon! oh, what vast delight!"

Far off I knew thee by Rinaldo's steed.

Where, where's my Oliver? oh tell me right,
So Heaven defend thee at thy utmost need."

"Thy Oliver is well," the knight replies,
"And sends a thousand tears, a thousand sighs!"

Now, who had seen that fair and amorous maid,

As soon as she beheld the warrior's face,
Glow like an opening rosebud fresh display'd,
And fly, the welcome stranger to embrace,

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Which all her love for Oliver betray'd,
Would find it hard his yielding heart to brace.

"How fares Rinaldo, noble knight?" she cried,

"And how bold Clermont's lord, our joy and pride?"

C. 9. st. 48.

Orlando was the first of the Paladins who descried the gigantic form of Morgante at a distance, as well as the gallant army advancing in his rear: (for Caradoro, mindful of past services, had not suffered his daughter to go alone, but had sent with her a well-appointed battalion to the assistance of the French emperor.)

"Behold our faithful squire," Orlando cried,

"Behold the Pagan force that comes behind,

Which Carador's great friendship has supplied,
Firm to his word, to our alliance kind."

"Is that Morgante?" Oliver replied,

"Perhaps my lovely mistress I shall find:
In thought already my sweet love I see,
And almost think the dream reality."

As they drew nearer, he beheld, indeed,

The lovely vision that his fancy drew—
(Whether he knew her by the wondrous steed,*

Or Love himself had giv'n her to his view,)
But Love's own star, which led the amorous maid,

Flamed in her forehead when her knight she knew;

Swift they dismount, and fly across the plain
To meet the sweet embrace of love again.

Unnumber'd kisses mark'd the lover's joy,

The close embrace, and all that love inspires;

But the fair maid dissolves in extacy

Beyond expression, and almost expires.

While Oliver, by such soft luxury

O'ercome, is parch'd with long neglected fires.

"Welcome, my love," he would, but could not, say,

"My constant star by night, my sun by day!"

C. 9. st. 62.

Meanwhile, the treacherous Count of Poitiers, Gano, had been sent by Charles to relieve Montauban; but, still following the bent of his cursed disposition, he first

* It was indeed a wonderful horse on which Meridiana rode. "It had the head of a serpent, and was mighty strong and swift in running. It had inhabited in a forest, and was born of a serpent and a mare. It bel-
lows like a bull: never was seen so strange an animal. The man who caught it gave it to Caradoro, from whom Meridiana received it, and afterwards always rode it when she went to battle."

of all threw the English Duke Astolpho into the hands of the admiral; then contrived to represent him as a deserter to Charles; and at last treated with the enemy to deliver up the castle which he was sent to defend, at the same time insisting on his former services to the cause of the invaders.

The honest Pagan, detesting his hypocrisy and villainy, refused the infamous offer, and treated him in return with a fable; which is very good in its kind, and affords a good specimen of Pulci's *humorous* manner. "A fox being one day very thirsty, went to drink at a bucket, which, sinking with his weight, plunged him into a well. A wolf passed by, and asked the poor devil how he got there. 'Never mind me,' says the fox; 'whoever wishes to catch any thing, must fish for it. I am catching mullets of a pound weight, friend. You'd be delighted, if you were here, to see them. Get into that bucket, and look.' The wolf thereupon jumped into the other bucket, and, being the heavier of the two, immediately sunk to the bottom. He, in his way down, seeing his boon companion rising up with equal rapidity, cried, 'Halloo, my friend, where are you going? are we not to fish together in this well?' 'My friend,' replied the fox, 'the world is a pair of scales, and every body in it is sometimes high and sometimes low.' So the poor wolf was left behind, and the fox got off: but soon afterwards he was caught by a farmer, and then made a merit of the exploit, and demanded a reward for having destroyed the wolf. 'Not so, my friend,' said the farmer, 'though your treason has succeeded, the traitor is not a bit the more agreeable:' and he immediately hung up the cunning rascal by the neck."

It is much to be wished that Lionfante had followed, in all things, the farmer's example. However, he contents himself with confining Gano; and afterwards, on consulting his prisoner Astolpho what he should do with him, sends him off to Charles with a guard, and an account of his treason. On the road, he unfortunately found leisure to frame another story, by which the *wife* Emperor was deceived; Astolpho's guilt more firmly believed than ever; and no credit at all given to the admiral's honesty.

Meanwhile, the army of Meridiana and the Paladins arrived at Paris, and soon another scene of things was seen.

How they were received by Charles; how they rescued their brother warriors who had been led out to execution by the Pagans; how Morgante massacred the Danemarkers and Syrians with his club; how Salincorn was killed, and Erminion abjured Mahomet, occupies great part of the tenth canto. The remainder is taken up with the detail of an absurd quarrel between Orlando and Rinaldo, in consequence of a trick played upon them by Malagigi, and which was fomented by Charles, whose spite against the lord of Montauban was always uncontrollable, on account of his antient indignities. A dreadful duel took place between the cousins, which was terminated by the miraculous interposition of a lion, who brought a letter from Malagigi, explaining the error under which they had acted. A reconciliation, of course, took place; and Erminion, affected by such a series of marvellous incidents, immediately became a Christian, together with Lionfante the admiral.

But peace was never of long continuance among so many turbulent spirits. Its next interruption happened between Rinaldo and Oliver, who squabbled over a game at chess. Charles, with his old grudge still about him, took part with the latter, and provoked the former to give him the lie direct; and such an affront could never be expiated but with blood. Rinaldo, aware of his danger, retreated to Montauban, and there raised a large force of armed banditti to defend him; and was joined by his brothers and by Astolpho. Meanwhile, a tournament was proclaimed at Paris; and the news arriving at Montauban, the bold outlaws determined not to be absent on the occasion. Accordingly, Rinaldo, with Astolpho and Richardetto, set off in disguise; arrived at Paris on the morning of the last day; and, without discovering themselves, carried off all the prizes from the field. But Gano, watching them on their retreat, surprised them with a large body of his *Maganzese*, carried off Astolpho prisoner, and forced the others to fly and save themselves in Montauban.

The rage of the emperor knew no bounds at the discovery; and it was soon determined by him that Astolpho should be made a dreadful example. The intercessions of the Paladins, the tears of Meridiana, the misery of the unfortunate old Otho, Astolpho's father, were to no purpose; it was to no purpose that Astolpho

tolpho himself prayed for mercy, adjuring him by his own and his father's services, and representing to him the horrid guilt of ingratitude :

It is the sin for which the devil fell,
And Lucifer exchanged the realms of night
For everlasting woe, and blackest hell ;
It is the sin which justice puts to flight,
By which the holy city Salem fell,
Which plunged Iscariot to eternal night ;
It is the sin that loudest cries to Heav'n,
It is the sin that never was forgiv'n.

C. 11. *ff.* 74.

Poor Astolpho, notwithstanding all his friends and his fine oratory, was condemned ignominiously to the gallows, and led away by Count Gano and the Maganzeses (whose insults on this occasion Pulci has not failed to compare to a very sacred and important transaction), to the place of execution without the gate of St. Denis. The sufferings and behaviour of the unfortunate duke are described in a very affecting manner. He prays for assistance only that his father's grey hairs may not go down with sorrow to the grave ; and, distinguishing his friend the Paladin Avino among the crowd, recommends old Otho to his care, and resigns himself to his fate. But that fate was not quite so near as he imagined : for Orlando, foreseeing how things were likely to go, had rode from Paris to Montauban to consult with his cousin how Astolpho might be rescued ; and, just as the executioner was going to slip the fatal cord, both the warriors, together with Richardetto, arrive at the spot, rush on horseback through the crowd, display the standards of Clermont and Montauban, charge the Maganzeses, persuade the Parisians to revolt, set free and arm the prisoner, and carry the scene of confusion and slaughter from the place of execution into the city, and through the streets of Paris. The revolution is soon complete. Gano is a prisoner, and Charles, having abdicated the royal crown and purple, takes refuge with Aldabella from the rage of the insurgents. The natural violence of Rinaldo's temper can hardly be restrained from further and more violent outrage.

As order began to be restored, however, and reflection to return, the loyal heart of Clermont's count bled for the distress and degradation of his anointed sovereign ; and one day he took an opportunity of suggesting to Rinaldo his

pious fears, that Charles might be no more, and that Heaven itself was preparing to revenge his murder.

I thought to-night the emperor met my view,
All gloomy, sad, and wan, his features shew'd ;

Like a dead buried corse his ghastly hue,
His beard and breast were all defiled with blood ;

His hair like rough disorder'd bristles grew,
With a disdainful action fixed he stood :
And, with a look that might my soul transfix,

He pointed at the holy crucifix.

C. 11, *ff.* 123.

Rinaldo, who had insensibly softened at his discourse, was now melted into tears, and prayed Heaven to avert the evils that were laid up in store for the murderers of their sovereign. Orlando seized the moment of returning duty, produced the concealed emperor, and was the witness and guarantee of mutual and general promises of peace and pardon. [*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Equivocal. Ambiguous.

TRUSLER and Blair have undertaken to discriminate these words—after reading their explanatory phrases, I am still much at a loss to perceive the difference.

When a saying (*æqua* and *ver*) is equally intelligible in two distinct senses it is equivocal. Such would be this phrase: 'The son of that woman at Radcliffe, who slept in a wrong bed, and set the neighbourhood in a ferment'—where the relative *who* may have for its antecedent, either the nominative of the sentence, or the contiguous substantive, either son, or woman ; so that it remains questionable, whether adultery is imputed to the youth or to the mother. Such again is this French punning epigram :

Delisse, ta fureur
Contre ton procureur
Trop vitement s'allume ;
Cesse d'en mal parler,
Tout ce qui porte plume
Est crée pour voler.

These two last lines comprize the equivocal : they may be construed 'Whoever bears feather, is born to fly,' or 'Whoever bears pen, is born to rob ;' and thus a bitter satire on the attorneys is sheathed in the case of an idle criticisin ; and a
rude

rude expression is read as an innocent one.

The latin verb *ambigere*, to doubt, is derived by Ainsworth from *am*, about, and *gere*, to drive; the primitive meaning of *ambiguous* therefore is driftless; going this way, going that way, for want of knowing the right direction; or, as we say in English, at a loss. Of the two instances just given of equivocal expression, the first, the unintentional equivocal, may with propriety be called ambiguous; but where the equivocal is intentional, the metaphor implied in ambiguity seems inapplicable.

Ambiguity, if it excludes the idea of purpose and design, must always describe a vice of diction: it is a learned word for what the English call *bothering*, which is derived from *both*, and is applied to phraseology, 'that palterers with us in a double sense,' that may be taken both ways.

'Equivocation has two senses; the one natural, in which we would have what we say understood, and in which the hearer does absolutely understand us; the other perverted, understood only by the person speaking. Ambiguity has one general sense, susceptible of different interpretations; it always creates a difficulty in getting at the true sense of the author, and sometimes an impossibility.'—*Truller*.

'An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones, without any design.'—*Blair*.

In these foregoing passages, Truller and Blair have expressed themselves conformably with the definitions inferred from etymology: but when Truller goes on to say:

'We make use of an equivocation to deceive; of an ambiguity to keep in the dark.'—and Blair,

'An ambiguous expression, when it is used with design, is with an intention not to give full information: they rather supply examples than definitions.

The word 'equivocal' has been vitiously applied by men of science as an epithet to generation: they call that 'equivocal generation' where the parentage is supposed to be heterogeneous.

Clear. Distinct.

We see an object clearly, whenever it is sufficiently illuminated to enable us to form a general idea of its figure; but we see it not distinctly until we can re-

cognize its parts. *Clarare* is to grow bright, *distinguere* is to separate by the touch; the one dissipates obscurity, the other confusion.

Old men oftener see clearly, than distinctly. Short-sighted persons see contiguous objects distinctly, distant objects clearly. Strong light favours clear vision. A faint one-side light favours distinct vision.

To Barter. To Chaffer. To Exchange.
To Truck.

The French words *barat* and *baraterie* are terms of maritime law, and describe that injury which commodities suffer in a voyage, not from the peril of the sea but from the negligence of the ship-captain. "The insurer (says the French Ordinance of 1681,) shall not be liable to pay for damage accruing by the carelessness of the mate or captain; unless, in the policy, surety be expressly given against *baraterie de patron*." From the French verb *baratter*, to deduct, or to abate for baratry, comes the English *to barter*. *Barter*, therefore, ought to mean nearly the same as *tare*. Merchants often charge commodities by the gross weight; they then deduct, under the name *tare*, a percentage, or allowance, on so much of the commodity as is supposed to be injured by the package, or journey; and charge only the *net* weight, or uninjured portion, at the full price. So again, in the potteries, an allowance is often made for *breakage*, which is deducted from the invoice, whether the wares arrive broken or entire.

Barter, instead of meaning an allowance made on the price of merchandize for supposed injury at sea, now means the interchange of commodities for commodities: it is corruptly become identical with *truck*.

'He who corrupteth English with foreign words is as wise as ladies, who change plate for china; for which the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the fairest barter.'—*Felton*.

To chaffer is a frequentative verb formed from the obsolete verb *to chap*, to purchase, to buy. *Chap* and *chapman* are collateral with the German *kauffen* and *kauffman*; but neither of these words, though common, are recorded in Johnson's dictionary. *To chaffer* does not however signify, as in strictness it ought, to purchase frequently, but to purchase at frequent attempts, to higgler.

'To chaffer for preferments with his gold.'—*Dryden*.

'Chaffery, that is buying and selling.'—*Spenser*.

The after-latins had *excambiare*, whence the French made *échanger*, and we to *exchange*: it means to give one thing for another. Commodities are exchanged for commodities. Wares are exchanged for money. Money is exchanged for money. Technically, a bill of exchange is a payment for money received in one place by a draught on another: so that the permutation of different currencies constitutes the especial business of the exchanger.

'While bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these exchangers generally choose rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin.'—*Locke*.

From Constantinople to Barcelona, from Barcelona to Genova travelled many technical words of commerce, which were known in the antient and resumed in the modern world. Of this class probably is *to truck*, which we take from the *trucco* of the Spaniards, and which they take from the *τροχυσ* of the Greeks. To exchange goods with a view to profit, is *to truck*.

Go, miser, go: for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole
to pole. *Dryden*.

'I will not exchange even-handed; but, to make an end of chaffering, I will truck with you the bale of calicoes for the hogthead of sugar, if you will throw off ten per cent. for barter.'

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

IT is at Garden Reach, that the most striking and beautiful prospect presents itself to the view; the banks of the river (which is here about twice the breadth of the Thames at London), are covered with a verdant carpet to the water's edge, and decorated with numer-

ous elegant villas, or rather palaces, each furrounded with groves and lawns, forming a succession of very interesting objects to the stranger, while silently gliding past them.

The river itself, too, claims no small share of his attention: from ships of a thousand tons, fraught with commerce, down to the slender snake-boat, that seems to fly along the surface of the water, the eye wanders with a mixture of pleasure and surprize, over the various intermediate links: the elegant budge-rows and pleasure boats, conveying whole families of Europeans to and from their country seats, contrasting finely with the rude and curiously constructed vessels of the natives: forming, altogether, a scene the most picturesque and engaging that can be imagined! and in the contemplation of which the stranger is generally so much absorbed, that he does not perceive the lapse of time, until he is unexpectedly roused by the sight of Fort William, and a little farther on the city of Calcutta itself.

The fort is situated on the eastern bank, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and makes a very good appearance from the river; it is an extensive and strong fortress, laid out in squares and regular buildings, interspersed with groves of trees, that afford a comfortable shelter from the noontide heat, and exhibiting inside a great likeness to a pleasant wing of a city.

Between this and the town a level space intervenes, called the Esplanade, which is crowded evenings and mornings with all ranks and descriptions of people, who resort there for air, exercise, or conversation.

The government-house, and Charinga road, (a line of detached buildings that bound the esplanade on one side,) cut a very interesting figure from this part of the river.

The European part of the town lies next the fort, and the houses are here much more elegant than at Madras (the garden-houses excepted). The reason of this is very evident: at Fort St. George they are only used as offices, or warehouses, the gentlemen invariably retiring to the garden-houses in the evening; whereas, at Calcutta, most of the merchants have their offices attached to their dwelling-houses, and of course both are kept in good order. For though the chunnam, when kept clean and entire, rivals the Parian marble itself; yet when it gets

gets tarnished, or is suffered to drop off here and there, and thus discover the bricks underneath, nothing can have a more motley or beggarly appearance; and this is very frequently the case at Madras, both in the Fort and Black-town, where the houses often put one in mind of so many Portuguese, with flaming swords and cocked hats over shabby coats and dirty linen,—complete emblems of pride and poverty united!

The great body of the native or Black-town stretches farther up along the river side, and is of considerable extent; abreast of this, the groves of masts that present themselves, bearing the flags of various nations, but chiefly the English, give one some idea of the commerce that must be carried on in this metropolis of India.

We landed at Bankfall on a very beautiful evening; and while passing through the streets in our palankeens, were not a little amused with the novelty of the surrounding objects.

The elegance of the houses, the noise and bustle of palankeens and their bearers, the variety of splendid equipages dashing out to the esplanade, and the concourse of natives of every description passing to and fro, all conspired with the serenity of the evening to form a highly interesting scene on our first arrival.

Though the town itself is the residence of a great number of European gentlemen, yet the surrounding country, for some miles, is chequered (as at Madras) with handsome seats; which, from the fertility of soil, are encompassed with gardens and groves, far exceeding those of Madras in verdure and foliage.

It appears, however, that at Bengal they cannot give the *chunam* that high degree of polish that is observable on the Coromandel coast: this may be owing to some difference in the shells, of whose calces this curious paste is made.

The governor's palace, or government-house (as it is called), very soon attracts the stranger's notice; and we had an opportunity, a few days after our arrival, of visiting it.

It is situated on the western side of the esplanade, and is a most august and beautiful fabric, from whatever point it is viewed. Over the four colossal arches or gates that lead to it, there are placed sphinxes, and various figures and emblems, that have a very good effect. The king's and company's arms are emblazoned over the western and eastern gates.

With respect to the interior part of the building, I am not architect enough to give a description of it; nor do I think, indeed, that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed by words,—the eye, not the ear, must be the medium of communication.

The marble hall, in particular, brought to my mind many of the glowing descriptions of enchanted castles in the Arabian Tales;—and, indeed, I could scarcely persuade myself that I was not treading on magic ground, all the time I was wandering through it.

The esplanade, of course, next engaged our attention; here, from day-break till the sun has got to some height above the horizon, the greater part of the European inhabitants, and many of the natives, may be seen enjoying the cool air of the morning, and taking active or passive exercise, on horseback, in chariots, palankeens, and other vehicles; and indeed, at this cool season, even pedestrian exercises may be used with safety.

In the evenings, however, when the ladies as well as the gentlemen take an airing before dinner, the grand display of beauty, equipage, and pomp, among the Europeans; and the variety of complexion, dress, and manners, among the different casts of natives: form a scene so chequered and novel to a person just arrived from England, that he must be of a very phlegmatic disposition indeed not to be highly entertained with it.

The bazars in the Black-town afforded us an amusing lounge every day; where we often thought we had made good bargains, but were invariably over-reached by blacky. They would actually outwit the Jews themselves: for they have great address and penetration, and instantly see whether or not one is a judge of the value of their wares, making their prices accordingly; and indeed they will frequently ask double, treble, or quadruple, what they will ultimately take for any article.

We visited that fatal spot in the old fort, called the Black Hole; where, in 1756, the inhuman soubah of Bengal confined Mr. Howell, and 145 others, from eight o'clock in the evening till six in the morning, during which time 128 fell victims to the cruelty of this merciless tyrant!

The place being no more than eighteen feet square, those unfortunate persons were suffocated; and a monument is erected over against the spot where this horrid

horrid scene was acted, to commemorate the event.

There is a very singular bird that frequents the streets and environs of Calcutta, where it is almost domesticated, called, from the length of its legs and slow solemn walk, *the Adjutant*.

As it devours the garbage and all putrid animal substances in the streets, it is on that account held sacred, and no one is allowed to shoot any of these birds; they perch on the battlements and highest projecting parts of the houses, where they stand as motionless as statues, with their heads pensively resting on their pouches, or sometimes turned to one side. In these positions, strangers generally take them for inanimate objects, so perfectly divested do they seem of life and motion.

As Calcutta lies close to the tropic of Cancer, when the sun is in Capricorn, or 36 degrees removed from them, the inhabitants experience a kind of little winter, or considerable diminution of the intense heat of the summer; which is still farther effected by the north-east monsoon, that blows with a refreshing coolness at this season. During the months of December and January particularly, it is not uncommon to sleep with a blanket over one; whereas, at other times of the year, the suffocating heat (in conjunction with swarms of mosquitoes,) renders the night an object of dread, rather than a comfortable refreshment after the heats of the day.

This little diversity of season (were the climate otherwise healthy) would render Bengal far preferable to the more southern parts of India, where very little change is felt, except for a short space at the shifting of the monsoons on the coast of Coromandel: the flatness of the country, however, and its being every where intersected, and a great part annually overflowed by the Ganges, will for ever be the cause of sickness, as well as fertility!

The Europeans in Calcutta dine at so late an hour as seven o'clock; but they take a slight repast at one, which consists in general of light curries, or the like, with two or three glasses of wine: they therefore seldom have a good appetite at dinner, but sit down languid and inert, with more inclination to drink than eat.

Now, though no people can be more temperate in both these respects, yet the unseasonableness of the hour at which they dine cannot fail to be prejudicial to their health in such a hot climate as

this; where, independent of a loaded stomach, it is at all times difficult to procure any thing like good rest at night. Those, therefore, who would prefer sound health to fashionable hours, should tiff (as they term it) a little later, and make it serve for dinner.

They say indeed, with much justice, that seven o'clock is the most comfortable time of the day to dine; that then all business is over, the air cooler, and the insects (a great pest during the day) all dispersed. This is very true; but slight inconveniencies should be made subservient to a real good.

With respect to the hospitality of the Calcutta gentry, and the English settlements in general, from what I could observe during a space of more than two years, it is my opinion (whatever a few Snel-fungi may say to the contrary), that in no quarter of the globe is the *term* so seldom used, and the *practice* so universally adopted. I have often admired the *liberality of sentiment* in these grumblers, who measure the hospitality of a whole people by the degree of attention that happens to be paid to themselves! who would confidently pronounce the inhabitants of Calcutta or Madras a set of inhospitable hypocrites, if they did not happen to receive all that civility which they consider as *due to their self-importance*! Yet such there are, who draw general conclusions from obscure and local circumstances, instead of observation.

The houses in India are remarkably well adapted to the climate, or rather to counteract the effects of a hot one, by having large and lofty apartments, with spacious verendahs, in which they sit and dine frequently in the hot season; in their rooms they have curious machines, called punkas, or large fans, which are kept constantly waving over head while at dinner, and produce a most agreeable effect. Very little furniture is kept in rooms in India, any thing that obstructs the air being a great inconvenience. I scarcely recollect having seen a ceiling in Calcutta; they say it would harbour dirt, and consequently heat, besides becoming a rendezvous for different kinds of vermin.

The coolness of their wine and water is in this climate a very great luxury: the process is entirely a chemical one; viz. the communicating to wine, &c. the cold produced by the solution of a solid in a fluid body: every family, therefore, keeps a hobdaar, for the purpose of cooling

cooling their water and wine. This fellow takes a small tub, and throwing in two or three pounds of salt-petre, pours a quantity of water on it, and then keeps stirring the mixture with his bottles of wine or water, which he holds by the neck until they are sufficiently cool; when he proceeds with other bottles, and so on, till the mixture ceases to give out any more cold, and obliges him to throw in more salt-petre. About seven-tenths of this salt is recovered, by evaporating the water in boiling, and suffering the crystals to shoot in the cold.

We had opportunities of seeing elephants and tigers at this place, of the largest size: indeed, we every day found fresh objects to engage our attention, and contribute to our entertainment. It was, therefore, with the utmost reluctance we bade adieu to this hospitable and elegant settlement; in order to return on board the ship, which was now preparing for sea. I.

[It deserves to be recorded in the Monthly Magazine, that the last literary employment of the justly celebrated Dr. Priestley was to write the following Letter to this Miscellany. After the Doctor's death, it was deemed too precious a relic to be parted with by his family, and was not sent to us, but has since appeared in the account of the Life of the Doctor, published by his son at Philadelphia.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in my defence of Dr. Franklin, published in the Monthly Magazine for February 1803, mentioned a circumstance which implied that at that time there subsisted a considerable degree of intimacy between me and Mr. Burke; and several persons will wish to know how that intimacy came to terminate, and what could be the cause of the inveteracy with which some years before his death he took every opportunity of treating me, especially by studiously introducing my name, in a manner calculated to excite the strongest resentment, in his speeches in the House of Commons, to which he knew it was not in my power to make any reply, I have no objection to giving the best account that I can of it. It shall be distinct, fair, and candid.

We were first introduced to each other by our common friend Mr. John Lee, while I lived at Leeds, and we had then no difference of opinion whatever, that I knew of, on any subject of politics, except that he thought the power of the

crown would be checked in the best manner by increasing the influence of the great whig families in the country; while I was of opinion that the same end which we both aimed at would be most effectually secured by a more equal representation of the Commons in Parliament. But this subject was never the occasion of any discussion or debate between us, except at one time, in the presence of Mr. Lee, at Mr. Burke's table; and this was occasioned by a recent publication of his, on the cause of the discontents which then prevailed very generally in the kingdom: a pamphlet of which neither Mr. Lee nor myself concealed our disapprobation, thinking the principles of it much too aristocratical.

When the American war broke out, this difference of opinion did not seem to be thought of by either of us. We had but one opinion, and one wish, on that subject; and this was the same with all who were classed by us among the friends of the liberty of England. On the probable approach of that war, but a few years before it actually took place, being still at Leeds, I wrote two anonymous pamphlets, one entitled "The present State of Liberty in Great Britain and the Colonies, which gained me the friendship of Sir George Saville, the good opinion of the Marquis of Rockingham, and many other persons, then in opposition to the ministry. Cheap editions were soon printed of that pamphlet, and they were distributed in great number through the kingdom. Soon after this, at the earnest and joint request of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Fothergil, I wrote another pamphlet, entitled, an Address to Dissenters on the same subject, one sentence of which was written by Dr. Franklin, who corrected the press, as was mentioned in my last. This pamphlet was circulated with more assiduity, and was thought to have had more effect, than any thing that was addressed to the public at the time. Dr. Franklin said that it was his serious opinion, that it was one principal reason with the ministry of that day for dissolving the parliament a year sooner than usual; and at the next meeting of parliament, I heard Lord Suffolk, then secretary of state, avow that it was done to prevent the minds of the people from being poisoned by artful and dangerous publications, or some expressions of an equivalent nature.

So far Mr. Burke and I proceeded with

with perfect harmony, until after I had left the Marquis of Landſdowne; and while I was in his family I was careful not to publiſh any political pamphlet, or paragraph whatever, leſt it ſhould be thought that I did it at his inſtigation, whereas politics were expreſsly excluded from our connexion. But I thought it right never to conceal my ſentiments with reſpect to events that intereſted every body; and they were always in perfect concurrence with thoſe of Mr. Burke, with whom I had frequent interviews.

The laſt of theſe was when I lived at Birmingham; when, being accompanied by his ſon, he called and ſpent a great part of the afternoon with me.

After much general converſation, he took me aſide to a ſmall terrace in the garden in which the houſe ſtood, to tell me that Lord Shelburne, who was then prime miniſter, finding his influence diminiſhed, and of courſe his ſituation uncertain, had made propoſals to join Lord North. Having had a better opportunity of knowing the principles and character of his Lordſhip than Mr. Burke, I ſeemed (as he muſt have thought) a little incredulous on the ſubject. But before I could make any reply, he ſaid, "I ſee you do not believe me, but you may depend upon it he has made overtures to him, and in writing?" and without any reply, I believe, on my part (for I did not give much credit to the information), we returned to the reſt of the company. However, it was not much more than a month, or ſix weeks, after this before he himſelf did the very thing that, whether right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, (for there were various opinions on the ſubject), he at that time mentioned as a thing ſo atrocious, as hardly to be credible.

After this our intimacy ceaſed; and I ſaw nothing of him, except by accident. But his particular animosity was excited by my answer to his book on the French Revolution, in which, though he introduced a compliment to me, it was accompanied with ſufficient aſperity. The whole of the paragraph, which related to the friends of the revolution in general, is as follows:

"Some of them are ſo heated with their particular religious theories, that they give more than hints that the fall of the civil powers, with all the dreadful conſequences of that fall, provided they might be of ſervice to their theories, would not be unacceptable to them, or

very remote from their wiſhes. A man amongſt them of great authority, and certainly of great talents, ſpeaking of a ſuppoſed alliance between church and ſtate, ſays, 'Perhaps we muſt wait for the fall of the civil powers before this moſt unnatural alliance be broken. Calamitous, no doubt, will that time be. But what convulſion in the political world ought to be a ſubject of lamentation, if it be attended with ſo deſirable an effect?' You ſee with what a ſteady eye theſe gentlemen are prepared to view the greateſt calamities which can befall their country!"

The ſentiment, however, of this offensive paragraph, with which I cloſed my "History of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity," and which has been quoted by many others, in order to render me obnoxious to the Engliſh government, had no particular or principal view to England; but to all thoſe countries in which the unnatural alliance between church and ſtate ſubſiſted, and eſpecially thoſe European ſtates which had been parts of the Roman Empire, but were then in communion with the Church of Rome. Beſides that the interpretation of prophecy ought to be free to all, it is the opinion, I believe, of every commentator, that thoſe ſtates are doomed to deſtruction. Dr. Hartley, a man never ſuſpected of ſedition, has expreſſed himſelf more ſtrongly on this ſubject than I have done. Nothing, however, that any of us have advanced on the ſubject implies the leaſt degree of ill-will to any of thoſe countries; for though we cannot but foreſee the approaching calamity, we lament it; and as we ſufficiently intimated that timely reformation would prevent it, we ought to be thanked for our faithful, though unwelcome, warnings.

Though in my answer to Mr. Burke, I did not ſpare his principles, I preſerved all the reſpect that was due to an *old friend*, as the letters which I addreſſed to him will ſhew. From this time, however, without any further provocation, (inſtigated, I believe, by the bigotted clergy, he not only never omitted, but evidently fought, and took every advantage that he could, of opportunities to add to the odium under which I lay.

Among other things, he aſſerted in one of his ſpeeches that "I was made a citizen of France, on account of my declared hoſtility to the conſtitution of England;" a charge for which there was no foundation, and of which it was not

in his power to produce any proof. In the public papers, therefore, which was all the resource I had at that time, I denied the charge, and called upon him for the proof of what he had advanced; at the same time sending him the newspaper in which this was contained: but he made no reply. In my preface to a Fast Sermon in the year following, I therefore said that it sufficiently appeared that "he had neither ability to maintain his charge, nor virtue to retract it." This also was conveyed to him. Another year having elapsed without his making any reply, I added, in the preface to another sermon, after repeating what I had said before, "A year more of silence on his part having now elapsed, this is become more evident than before." This also he bore in silence.

A circumstance that shows peculiar malignity was, that on the breaking out of the riots of Birmingham a person who at that time lodged in the same house with him at Margate, informed me that he could not contain his joy on the occasion; but that, running from place to place, he expressed it in the most unequivocal manner.

After this I never heard any thing concerning Mr. Burke, but from his publications, except that I had a pretty early and authentic account of his *first pension*, which he had taken some pains to conceal. Such is sometimes the fate of the most promising, and long continued, of human friendships. But if I have been disappointed in some of them, I have derived abundant satisfaction and advantage from others.

J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Feb. 1, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE names of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac are too advantageously known to the public, as able naturalists and indefatigable chemists, to require that I should offer any apology for transmitting, with a view to insertion in the Monthly Magazine, the following short account of some new experiments lately made by them, in order to ascertain, with greater precision than had hitherto been done, the proportions of the component principles of atmospheric air.

The alkaline sulphurets have been long employed as eudiometers, from a belief that they absorb oxygen alone, without having the least affinity for azote; but this opinion is now found to be errone-

ous, as these sulphurets, when heated, absorb a portion of azote, as will be seen from the following experiments.

The illustrious chemists above mentioned took two flasks of unequal capacities, into which they put equal quantities of heated sulphuret. At the termination of ten days, the absorption in the small flask was 22, 5, and in the large one 30, 6. They next exposed pure azote to the action of an alkaline sulphuret, heated to ebullition, in which case a considerable portion of the azote was absorbed; but when a solution of the same sulphuret was used cold, as is always done by M. Berthollett, no absorption of azote took place, at least not in a sensible degree.

Humboldt and his associate, nevertheless, give the preference to the eudiometer of Volta, which it is well known consists in detonating hydrogen with atmospheric air, by means of the electric spark. The result of their numerous experiments, indeed, fully prove that this is the best method of ascertaining the exact quantity of oxygen contained in atmospheric air: they observed, however, in the course of their experiments, some phenomena it was difficult to explain.

On mixing 100 parts of hydrogen, with 200 of oxygen, and inflaming them by means of the electric spark, the absorption was 146.

The same absorption took place on mixing the 100 parts of hydrogen, with 300, 400, or even 900 parts of oxygen.

On the mixture of 100 parts of hydrogen, with an equal quantity of oxygen, the absorption was 55.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 1600 of oxygen, did not detonate.

The other gases exhibited the same differences.

More numerous experiments, however, convinced these chemists, that 100 parts of oxygen, require for its complete saturation 200 parts of hydrogen; whence they conclude, that in the preceding experiments the hydrogen had not been wholly inflamed; and that this circumstance had occasioned the results which appeared to them so surprising.

They now proceeded to ascertain, whether the product of the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen, was uniformly pure water, or if it contained acid. The result of these experiments was, that water so obtained is perfectly pure.

They next instituted a vast number of experiments, in order to determine the respective quantities of oxygen and hydrogen contained in this water, and ascertained

certained that 100 parts, in bulk, of oxygen gas require nearly 200 parts of hydrogen, to saturate it completely. According to the experiments of Fourcroy and Seguin, 100 parts of the former require 205 of the latter.

Their object was now to ascertain, what were the proportions of these two gasses in the water. From the experiments of Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and Seguin, the most accurate hitherto made on the subject in question; water contains in weight 85,662 parts of oxygen, and 14,338 of hydrogen. But these experiments having been made at the temperature of 14° , and no allowance made for the water held in solution by the gas, it follows, if we admit with Saussure, that a cubic foot of air, at the temperature of 14° , contains nearly 10 grains of water in solution, that the relative weight of the oxygen to the hydrogen, in place of being 85,662 to 14,338, should have been 37,41 to 12,59.

Having ascertained the accuracy of Volta's eudiometer, they proceeded by its means to fix the precise quantity of oxygen contained in atmospheric air; and the result of these experiments is, that it contains 0,21 parts of oxygen.

Not having been able to discover any sensible quantity of hydrogen in this atmospheric air, they are of opinion, if any was present, it could not exceed 0,003; for it is plain that the hydrogen, which is constantly disengaged from different bodies, must be discoverable, unless when it does not amount to one-thousandth part.

Carbonic acid must likewise be present in atmospheric air, though Humboldt was not able to discover it; a circumstance which evidently proves that it exists therein only in a very minute proportion.

Our chemists next ascertained that the purity of atmospheric air varies very little in different situations. They filled a vessel with air in the pit in the *Théâtre-François*, when it was extremely crowded, and another at the upper part of the house. The air contained in these vessels scarcely rendered lime-water turbid.

Common atmospheric air contains
 of oxygen - - - - 0, 210
 That taken at the upper part of
 the *Théâtre-François* - - - 0, 202
 That taken in the pit - - - 0, 204

Seguin also analyzed the air in the wards of hospitals, which were kept carefully shut, during twelve hours previous to the experiments. This air had acquired an insupportable fetid odour, notwithstanding which, he found it, on examination, nearly as pure as common atmo-

spheric air. Fontana had before that period obtained the same results in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, at Paris. From these facts, it should seem, that the inconveniences experienced in crowded apartments, cannot be attributed to a deficiency of oxygen, but must proceed from particular pestilential emanations.

Water, it has long been known, contains air, as air, in like manner, contains water. After the most accurate examination of the air disengaged from water, Humboldt and Gay-Lussac ascertained, in the most satisfactory manner, that it contains more oxygen in a given quantity than atmospheric air; but this portion varies according to the period at which it is collected.

Thus, air extricated from water

when it begins to be heated,
 contains of oxygen - - - 0, 23. 7
 When farther heated - - - 0, 27. 4
 When still farther heated - - 0, 30. 2
 When at the boiling point - - 0, 32. 5

Senebier, Ingenhouz, Berger, and Delametherie, had previously proved, by numerous experiments, that water absorbed the different gases which changed their quality. These experiments, on being repeated by Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, furnished the following results.

One hundred and nine parts of oxygen gas exposed to the action of the water of the Seine, were reduced 40 parts; the remainder examined by the eudiometer, was found to contain 37 parts of azote. Thus it had lost 77 of oxygen; and 37 parts of azote, according to them, were disengaged from the water.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, exposed in like manner, lost 5 parts. The want of uniformity in the results which they obtained, prevented them from deciding on the changes which the gas underwent during its exposure.

One hundred parts of azote, exposed to the action of water, were diminished three hundredths. The residue contained 11 parts of oxygen displaced, in the opinion of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, by 14 parts of azote.

Two hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 400 parts of oxygen, and exposed to the contact of Seine water, during ten days, were diminished 38 parts; but the residue contained 142 of hydrogen, 174 of oxygen, and 246 of azote.

These experiments are all in perfect conformity with those previously made by Delametherie, Ingenhouz, &c. but the conclusions drawn from them by Humboldt, and Gay-Lussac, are extremely different.

Delametherie inferred, that the oxygen exposed to the contact of water, was decomposed, and a portion of it converted into azote.

That the hydrogen, exposed in like manner, was also changed and a part of it converted into azote.

That the azote exposed to water, became ameliorated, and a certain quantity of it was changed into oxygen.

Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, on the contrary, conclude that the oxygen exposed to the action of water, is absorbed by it, and displaces the azote, which ascends into the bell-glass.

That the hydrogen, exposed in like manner, is also absorbed by the water, and displaces the other gases which ascend into the bell.

That the azote, exposed to the contact of water, is absorbed by it, and displaces the oxygen which ascends into the bell.

It remains for impartial chemists to decide, which of these opinions is most conformable to truth. But this question involves another, viz. whether all these gases are elementary indecomposable substances, as well as all other elementary substances of modern chemistry?

The observations of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, terminate with a table exhibiting the analysis of atmospheric air, during 36 days, from the 16th November, to the 22d December. The temperature had, during this period, varied from 12° of the centigrade thermometer, to 4. 1.

Wind, rain, and snow, had all successively occurred in the course of these experiments. The quantity of oxygen present, was always 0. 21. It was, however, at one, 0. 21. 2, and at another 0. 20. 9.

From these facts, it may be concluded, that atmospheric air contains:

Oxygen	-	-	-	-	0. 210
Azote	-	-	-	-	0. 783
Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	0. 003
Carbonic Acid	-	-	-	-	0. 004
Yours, &c.					A. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS it is my intention, in the General Introduction which will be prefixed to my translation of the whole of Aristotle's Works, to show, from the most unequivocal evidence, that his philosophy has not been understood for many centuries; the following observations in the interim, on four very important dogmas of his philosophy, may not perhaps be

unacceptable to the philosophical part of your readers.

In the first place, in the beginning of his discussion about a celestial body, in his Treatise on the Heavens, wishing to show that it is perpetual, he previously evinces that it is different from the four elements. But he frames the demonstration of this from the multitude of natural motions. For if natural things are natural from having nature, (but nature is a principle of motion), the demonstration from natural motion, is at the same time, from things more evident, as being from energies; and at the same time is from things more peculiar, as being from causes. But in order to the demonstration from motions, he pre-assumes six things, viz. that there are two simple motions, that which is in a circle, and that which is in a right line; that a simple motion, is the motion of a simple body; that of a simple body, the motion is simple; that there is one natural motion of one thing; that one motion is contrary to one; and that the heavens are circularly moved. These hypotheses also, are mentioned by Plotinus, in his Treatise on the World; for being desirous to show, according to Plato, the perpetuity of the heavens, he says, the demonstration of this will be attended with no labour to Aristotle, if his hypotheses about a fifth body are admitted, meaning the above mentioned. For these being admitted, the perpetuity of the heavenly bodies necessarily follows.

It is requisite to observe, however, that by simple bodies, Aristotle means those which contain a principle of motion according to nature. For animals and plants have also a principle of motion, yet not according to nature, but according to soul; and hence they are differently moved at different times. For composite bodies do not remain in the possession of similar parts, but also receive organic parts; as having a soul which uses the body as an instrument. But nature is the principle of the motion of a simple body; and hence bodies which alone possess nature, have alone a simple motion.

The following argument, employed by him, to shew that the heavenly bodies are not moved by violence, appears to me to possess an invincible strength. If a celestial body is moved by violence, it is not moved naturally; and if it is not moved naturally, it is moved contrary to nature. But the motion, which is contrary to nature, is posterior to that which is according

ing to nature. For that which is contrary, implies the prior existence of that which is according to nature. The body therefore, which is moved with a violent motion, has some natural motion prior to this. Hence, if the heavenly bodies have always been moved by violence, they have always been moved contrary to nature, at the same time possessing a natural motion, which has never been exerted, but perpetually counteracted. God and nature, however, do nothing in vain. If this argument be admitted, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, which, like the Aloadæ, have with giant-pride so long invaded the heavens, will be vanquished by it, and hurled into the sublunary realms.

The next dogma of Aristotle, to which I shall request the attention of the reader, is the manner in which the celestial bodies, and especially the sun, heat sublunary bodies, without being themselves hot. Previous to this, however, it is necessary to observe, that the sun, and each of the other planets, is fixed in a luminous sphere concentric with the earth, in which sphere also it is carried round the earth. These spheres, however, according to Aristotle, are not hard impenetrable bodies like glass, as they have been supposed to be by Bacon, Newton, and other modern philosophers; but being of a nature totally distinct from every sublunary body, they wholly consist of a matter so pure and impassive, that compared with sublunary matter, it may be said to be immaterial. Hence these spheres pervade through each other without impediment, like the light emitted from different lamps in the same room; and the planets which are carried in them, are of a similar nature, though not so transcendently pure.

The rays then proceeding from the solar body, pass through a celestial to a sublunary body. And through a celestial body indeed, as being immaterial, they penetrate immaterially, and without impediment; but they no longer thus proceed through a sublunary body, because this is material. The solar rays, however, penetrate through the pores of the air, and are reflected from solids at equal angles. The air, therefore, being intercepted by these rays, and at the same time moved and rubbed against itself, is in consequence of its conglobation heated; and especially in those places in which the rays being reflected to themselves inspissate the intermediate air. On this account, of the solstices, that of the summer is hotter, not because at that time

the sun is in reality nearer to us, since he is nearly always at an equal distance from us; but because he then approximates to us in power. For his rays, according to the meridian and about it, are especially reflected into themselves, and on this account, cause the intercepted air to be conglobed and compressed. But in winter, the sun through the day existing at the east and the west, the rays omitted to our part of the globe, are no longer similarly reflected into themselves, but being more diffused do not similarly compress the air. Hence also mountains are colder than plains, because with the reflection the rays are more collected, and more compress the air; but proceeding upwards, they become more distant. On this account also, the more elevated air is colder. In short, if ignition begun from on high through motion, it would be necessary that places more elevated should be hotter, as being nearer to the bodies that are moved.

The third dogma of Aristotle, which appears to me very important, and at the same time has not been understood by modern philosophers, is that the summit of the aerial region proximate to the heavens consists of *inflammable matter*. This is called by Aristotle *ὑπερκαύμα*, and according to him is not properly fire, but is only to be so denominated metaphorically, from its ministrant office. Hence, says Olympiodorus, it is called *ὑπερκαύμα*, from *burning less*; for the addition of the *ὑπο*, implies diminution. Such an inflammable matter, though invisible to the naked eye, may perhaps occasion those appearances of spots in the sun* which are visible through a telescope.

In the fourth place, Aristotle shows in the first book of his *Meteors*, that in very extended periods of time, the continent becomes sea, and the sea becomes continent. This, however, happens in consequence of what is called the *great win-*

* We do not see the stars themselves; for we neither see their magnitude, nor their figures, nor their surpassing beauty. But we see, as it were, such an illumination of them, as that of the light of the sun about the earth, the sun himself not being seen by us. And this is perhaps, what Heraclitus meant, when in obscure language he said, speaking of the sun, "Kindling measures and extinguishing measures." For the sun when he rises may be conceived to kindle an image of himself in the inflammable matter at the summit of the aerial region; which image becomes extinguished when he sets.

ter, and the *great summer*. But the *great winter*, says Olympiodorus, is when all the planets become situated in a wintry sign, viz. either in Aquarius or Pisces. And the *great summer*, is when all of them are situated in a summer sign, viz. either in Leo, or Cancer. For as the sun alone, when he is in Leo, causes summer, but when he is in Capricorn, winter, and thus the year is formed, which is so denominated (*ἐναετός*), because the sun tends to one and the same point; for his restitution is from the same to the same, in like manner, there is an arrangement of all the planets effected in long periods of time, which produces the *great year*. For if all the planets becoming vertical, heat in the same manner as the sun, but departing from this vertical position refrigerate, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that when they became vertical, they produce a *great summer*, but when they have departed from this position a *great winter*. In the *great winter*, therefore, the continent becomes sea; but in the *great summer*, the contrary happens, in consequence of the burning heat, and there being great dryness where there was moisture.

These, Sir, are a few, from among very many important dogmas with which the writings of Aristotle abound, and which, in the translation of them I am now engaged in, will be copiously unfolded in accompanying notes, from his best Greek interpreters. The unthankful manner, in which my labours to disseminate ancient wisdom, have hitherto been received, through the *malignity of venal criticism*, affords me but small expectation of success at present, in unfolding the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle; but I write with the ardent hope of benefiting the *few*, and obtaining the approbation of more equitable posterity.

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-place, Walsworth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.—NO. XIII.

BEFORE I attempt a description of the county of Trumbull, some preliminary observations seem necessary, in order to enable your readers to understand the circumstances which till now have prevented its population. In the year 1662, Charles II., utterly ignorant of the extent or value of the grant, ceded by charter to the then province of

Connecticut all that extent of country which lies between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, and extending from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This grant, however, interfered with claims advanced by New York and Pennsylvania, in consequence of other royal grants made with equal wisdom. Other states had similar demands on immense territories in Western America; and much difficulty arose, even before the separation of the colonies from Britain, therefrom. This subject early required the attention of the general government of the United States, it being conceived hostile to the interests of that government, that individual states should possess such immense territories; and the states, one by one, surrendered the right of jurisdiction and soil over Western America, for the benefit of the United States.

A district of this western country, however, called the Connecticut Reserve, which extended from the borders of Pennsylvania, through the 41st degree of north latitude, to the river Sanduski, having been appropriated for purposes hereafter to be mentioned, by the state of Connecticut, was not ceded to the United States, with whom were now vested the original claims of Pennsylvania and New York: so that the rights of jurisdiction and soil were litigated by the United States for the benefit of the citizens thereof; and by the state of Connecticut for those who held claims under her. The whole Reserve contains about 3,500,000 acres. Of this territory, with an honourable liberality, I believe, in no instance adopted by any other state, Connecticut appropriated that portion of it which is bounded on the west by the river Sanduski, and on the east by the Cayahoga, consisting of about 500,000 acres, for remunerating the losses sustained by her citizens, in consequence of the cruel inroad into her dominions made by the traitor Arnold. The injuries done to her citizens were first estimated, and for every dollar of loss one acre of this land was given by the state to the sufferer.

In the year 1794, the Connecticut Land Company purchased of the state the remaining part of this territory; viz. that which lies between Pennsylvania on the east, and the Cayahoga river on the west. For this tract of country they paid to the state 900,000 dollars, and afterwards formed it into the county of Trumbull. Before this country could become

become valuable to the purchasers, the Indian rights were to be purchased, which was effected by Wayne's Treaty. The claims of the United States were then to be settled, which was not effected until 1800; when Connecticut, with consent of the purchasers, released the jurisdiction for the benefit of the United States; and the United States released to Connecticut the rights of soil, for the benefit of the purchasers: thus settling the titles to this country for ever.

In consequence of these litigations, and the Indian wars, no settlements were effected in the Reserve till about the year 1800, when it was formed into the county of Trumbull, and made a part of the state of Ohio. The proprietors at the same time had the land surveyed, and divided according to their respective shares; having first caused to be made about 800 miles of waggon road.

It may not be improper briefly to notice a dispute which took place in Connecticut, in consequence of this sale, and which was warmly contested during six or seven successive legislatures. The question was, what use should be made of the interest of the capital thus accruing to the state? The federal party, backed by the influence and *esprit de corps* of the clergy, contended that the interest should exclusively be annually divided among that meek and unambitious class of citizens; whilst the democratic party contended that it ought to be applied in promoting the education of all the children of the state. It was ultimately carried in favour of the latter plan; and in consequence, every child born in the state of Connecticut is entitled, of right, to five years' schooling, viz from seven to twelve years of age, and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The benefits arising from this mode of applying the interest is already perceptible; for I have seen some young people from that state possessed of geographical knowledge well calculated to make their seniors blush. That such a question could so long be contested, shews the enormous influence of the clergy, as well as the blind bigotry of many of the citizens of the state; particularly when we consider that the educating system was advocated by all the talents, zeal, and eloquence of Gideon Granger, now Postmaster-general of the United States, and other leading democrats in Connecticut, who also strongly portrayed the

ill consequence necessarily derivable from rendering one class of citizens, the clergy, independent of any exertion of their own talents. Previous to this arrangement, on the settlement of boundaries between Connecticut and Massachusetts, the former state settled on Yale college 100,000 acres of land, which were at that time awarded to her.

The state of Ohio bids fair to become one of the most important states in this Union, and is reputed to contain a smaller proportion of uncultivable land than any other state. She has no debts; and five millions of acres were granted to her by the United States, for the express purpose of defraying the expences of her civil government. All the lands in the Ohio, except those in the Connecticut Reserve, were the property of the United States, and are selling by them at from two to eight dollars per acre. Of the products of these sales, five per cent. is set apart by the United States, exclusively for the purpose of making a good road from the waters of the Atlantic to the state of Ohio. Another, and I think a very great, advantage is, that no slaves can exist within her territory. The county of Trumbull has its name from a governor of Connecticut; and though settlements commenced therein very lately, I believe no part of the United States has been peopled with equal rapidity: this may be variously accounted for. The property has long belonged to private individuals; many of the first purchasers have sold to others; and every holder of land in that county looked to a future settlement therein. Many of the proprietors are among the richest individuals in the United States; and their efforts to settle the county have been proportionable to their means: add to all which, the state of Connecticut is governed by a narrow and illiberal policy, at which many of her whig citizens are disgusted; and several very respectable families of this description have removed into Trumbull, in order to free themselves from the intolerance of the ruling party in Connecticut. This county commences at the north-west corner of Pennsylvania, and extends on that state line, south, to the completion of the 41st degree of north latitude, to the Indian carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the Tuscarora branch of the Muskingum; hence by the path, or carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the waters of Lake Erie; and from thence, by the lake,

lake, to the place of beginning. This district of country is divided into 125 townships, of five miles square, or 16,000 acres each; and through its centre passes the great road to Detroit, the capital of the present territory and future state of Michigan. On the division of this county among the purchasers, 141,000 acres of land were voluntarily given up by them for the endowment of schools; besides which, much individual property has been assigned in different townships for the same useful purpose. The rapid population of Trumbull may be estimated by the following fact: on the 1st of January, 1804, it contained 793 families; on the 20th of April, 1805, it possessed 1089 families, exclusive of the inhabitants of two townships, from which no returns were received, four-tenths of whom are of the better order of yeomanry from New England. The rest are principally farmers from Pennsylvania and the adjoining states. I heard of but one English family, from Yorkshire, in the county; several respectable Irish, and no Scotch. When I was in Trumbull, no criminal prosecution had been presented, and only eight indictments for assaults. There were there then 25 public or free schools, 7 circulating libraries, 24 saw and 17 grist mills, and 13,000 dollars subscribed for building an academy at Burton, 56 feet long and 38 deep. In form, this county resembles a lady's fan distended: the ends of the handle of which represents the entrance; the termination of the paper, the rich and fertile productions and romantic shores of Lake Erie. The goods imported into this county are received principally by the way of New York; from which city there is water communication with Lake Erie, except for about sixteen miles, which is now turnpiking. This advantage, and the additional one of the merchants of New York, from greater capitals, and from their harbour never having been frozen over more than twice in the memory of man, enables them to import European goods at five per cent. less than those of Philadelphia; and gives a probability, that that city will become the great mart for supplying Western America, the consumption of which, in that case, would pass through the county of Trumbull. However strange it may appear, vegetation was certainly forwarder in Trumbull than more to the south: on the 11th of May we had wild strawberries in great abundance; and we observed, in the first week of June,

the berries of the elder quite red, though on our return, on the east of the Alleghany, we found it only in flower. Trumbull is distant from Washington city 277 miles; from the north part there are 54, and from the south part 42 miles of land-carriage. From Albany, about 400 miles, all water carriage, except sixteen miles. From Baltimore 322 miles, all navigable, except the last 45 miles; and down the Ohio, by the Mississippi, there is a communication by water-carriage with the rest of the world.

From Lake Erie there is not, at most, more than 12 miles land carriage to the waters of the Ohio, and consequently of all the world, by the grand river, and the Mahoning branch of the big Beevor; and by the Cayahoga and the Muskingum, the distance from the navigable waters which connect the northern with the southern world, cannot exceed from 20 to 24 miles. The waters of Lake Erie are navigable for vessels of every size; and was, when I was there, navigated by 22 vessels, besides open boats. The whole country is remarkably well watered, and the rivers which empty into, as well as the lake itself, are full of very valuable fish; among which are the muskalunga, which weighs from 40 to 60 pounds, has much the taste of veal when fresh, and when salted is as good as cod. These fish are in great abundance, and already an important trade has commenced of barrelling and sending them down the Ohio. The fresh-water sturgeon, which resembles the sea-fish of that name, though it does not contain so much oil, and which will weigh from 50 to 100 pounds; the black bass, from 1 to 4 pounds; the mullet is found often to weigh 10 pounds; and the pike and pickerel, two distinct species of flat-headed fish, unlike the European pike, but which rise from 5 to about 8 pounds. Besides which, these waters abound in cat-fish, white perch, craw fish, &c. &c. The waters of Lake Erie are fresh and pleasant. Indian tradition asserts that they rise every seven years: the truth is, the lake rises from the melting of the snow to the northward, every summer during the months of June and July, from six inches to about two feet. Probably Erie is no where more than 40 fathoms deep, as fordings have been had in every place where they have been attempted, which is not the case in Lake Oneida. It appears evident, that the whole of the country between Lake Erie and

and the Ohio was once covered with water: whether it has become dry land by the breaking down of the barrier which the rocks of Niagara probably once formed against the passage of the western waters into the sea, before the formation of the River St. Lawrence, it is not for me to determine; but the nature of the soil strongly indicates the deposition of mud by the gradual draining off of water. This muddy soil is more deep, the nearer you approach the lake. In the eastern part of the county it varies from perhaps about 10 to 20 inches, and is of a dark chocolate colour. Within a few miles of the lake it is very much deeper; and, when mixed with water, it is as black as ink; this covers a bluish and saponaceous marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels greasy: this is of very considerable depth, and covers, as may be seen at the bottom of rivers, a species of slate. The depth of the rivers varies considerably at different seasons of the year: from the fall to the month of May they are deep and rapid; during the summer they are shallow. This may be accounted for thus: Trumbull lies at least 5000 feet above the sea; the waters, therefore, during the dry season, absolutely empty themselves into the ocean; but when the great rivers are full, their waters prevent the admission from the smaller ones, and thereby keep them equally full. The natural products of this county are white poplars, papaw, chestnuts, sumac, oaks of different kinds, beech, maple, cucumber, white pine, &c. of a loftiness and girth above any I ever before saw. The soil is also covered with ginseng, snake-root, nettles very tall, &c. &c. The scite of the county is beautifully waving, never ascending, however, to any thing which may strictly be called a hill. At the mouths of rivers, as is usual in new countries, the inhabitants are subject to agues, otherwise it is very healthy; and if I might credit what I heard, the difference of climate was much in favour of this vicinity, compared with that of the Atlantic coast.

Having thus given a general view of the county of Trumbull, I might conclude the letter, and proceed in my next on my journey; but so much has been said of land-speculators, and I have given so many warning hints relative to them, that as I am now in a new country, (one which offers a fair field for

honest speculation), I shall detain the reader by a few observations thereon.

When this country (the United States) was possessed by the crown and a few great proprietors, immense grants of land were often made without the least idea of their future value: hence, some individuals are very rich in that species of property, and may be willing to dispose thereof at a price lower than the United States will sell. After the revolution, when the western world belonged to the different states, the competition in their sales also kept the price low, and gave great advantage to speculations of every class; but since the right of soil has been ceded to the general government, it has fixed the price of wild lands at two dollars the acre; and, except in particular cases, where the parties are compelled by pecuniary distress to sell lower, I believe any land offered at a lower price than the general government will sell at is liable to suspicion, and on examination will frequently be found either to be bad in itself, or held on bad titles. The first class of speculators in lands are abandoned men, without common honesty, who buy on credit any lands they can lay hold of, and endeavour to put off the same to unwary foreigners or ignorant natives, and who are equally indifferent to the miseries they produce to the suffering purchasers, or to the easy friends they have induced to indorse their papers to the original proprietors, and who mostly have to discharge the debt, as this species of speculator generally dashes on until he becomes bankrupt, and then scarcely pays a cent in the dollar. The second class prudently examines title and soil, estimates the money he has to spare, and vests it in land; calculating that, from the increase of population, and consequently demand, its value will necessarily increase faster than it would by the accumulation of interest. The third species is actuated by similar views; but, in addition, adds an active industry to settle the country, and attends with a parental eye to the progress of the settlement, and the welfare of the settlers. Of a gentleman of this description, I requested the reasons which induced him to purchase so largely as he had in Trumbull. I shall submit his answer to your readers, as I conceive it not only displays considerable knowledge of the human heart, but concentrates all that can be said on the subject:

"From the observations I had made in life, I was induced to vest the greater part of my fortune in the uncultured lands of the United States, by the following considerations: 1st, Because the rise of lands in a new country is nearly double the value of money, when applied in any regular commerce, or loaned consistent with law. 2dly, Other property is liable to many risques, and great fluctuations in price, whilst the price of lands is regularly progressing with the astonishing growth of the nation. The author of existence furnishes us with an annual crop from the cultivated lands; and if two crops come into the market at once, the price is reduced next to nothing: so, if the labour of mechanics and artizans for one year are on hand when the labours of the second year are brought to market, the price is reduced, and a loss on the articles must happen, or the labourers be put out of employ for the succeeding year, which is improbable. None of these evils happen when capital is invested in lands. While the human race multiply (and with astonishing rapidity in this country) the quantity of soil is not increased; and, of consequence, the soil is continually and rapidly changing in its relation to the number of cultivators. The interest, without labour, is turning into principal, and in fact, it is a constant increasing fund. While war would shake our funds, and hazard our commerce, nothing short of subjugation, of itself impossible, if even that, could shake the value of our soil. This with me was a powerful consideration, as even this nation must have her calamities, though they will unavoidably be fewer, and are more remote, than will fall to the lot of any other nation on earth. 3dly, Ever since I had the means of making critical observations, I have remarked, in America, that when children were left with personal fortunes, they were most commonly dissipated in the course of a few years; while those whose fortunes are in real property more generally preserve them from generation to generation, though there are exceptions. To my mind the reason is apparent. In the first case the heir may dispose of his property by piece-meal, without the knowledge of his friends; there is nothing to check his passions for splendour, extravagance, and dissipation. In the latter case he cannot dispose of his property without the knowledge of his friends, and the censure of the world;

and pride checks and controuls his other passions. He takes time to deliberate, and reason assumes the dominion over indiseretion.

"It, however, must be admitted, that while lands are, in my opinion, the most productive in the end, the safest and the best property for the man of wealth; it is the worst, or among the worst, property for a man to hold who is embarrassed with debt. Property in new lands requires time and patience: it cannot be forced into the market at any given time. To a man who knows America the reason is obvious. Land is no further valuable than as the holder depends upon the great and rapid growth of this nation, arising from the healthiness and fertility of the country; the facility of acquiring subsistence; our security from enemies; and our unexampled tranquillity, confidence in our government, and institutions in support of civil liberty. 2dly, Upon the products of the soil, when brought into cultivation, there is not sufficient capital in the United States to hold the property, and purchasers and cultivators are generally young families of small capitals, (say, of from 200 to 2000 dollars each.) These, for many years, require all their increasing capital to enable them to make their improvements, and furnish themselves convenient buildings, stock, &c. Yet every tree they fell, every stroke they strike, every field they enclose, and every building they erect, increases the security and wealth of the landholder. Of all men on earth they most deserve to be cherished and caressed. Were the capital of this country like an old one, the value of our lands would more than instantly quadruple. Some European dealers in wild lands have damned this species of property, because they could not raise a reasonable equivalent in money upon them: they should have remembered that the property, though of the very best quality, requires time and patience. It must not be thrown into the market on an emergency. That same steady progress which marks the advances in America to the first rank of importance among nations, is necessary for the landholder. In this opinion the greatest man in America unites with me, as well as that which declares the new lands in the United States of sound title and fertile soil, the first, safest, and greatest object for an investiture of capital; and it is a fact, that almost the whole of our capitalists,

talists, who are not merchants, have made this investiture; and no doubts have been suggested as to the expediency of such investment. The acquisition of Louisiana has been by some supposed to affect the value of our new lands, by opening that immense country for settlement, and consequently for sale. There is not the least reason to expect this. It is well known that the policy and determination of the government is to consolidate the strength of the nation; gradually to remove the Indians to the west of the Indian Mississippi; and not to open that country, except a small sugar territory on the Gulf of Mexico, until all the country west of the mountains, and east of the river Mississippi, be filled up, which must require from 30 to 50 years." I remain, Sir, &c.

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 20th July, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARTICLES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDMUND WINGATE.

EDMUND WINGATE, one of the clearest writers on arithmetic in the English language, was the son of Roger Wingate, esq. of Bornend and Sharpshoe, in Bedfordshire, but born in Yorkshire in 1593. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1610, and after taking one degree in arts removed to Gray's Inn, where he studied the law. But his principal inclination was to the mathematics, which he had before studied with considerable success at college. In 1624 he was in France, where he published *The Rule of Proportion*, which was the invention of Edmund Gunter, of Gresham College. This was much admired by the French mathematicians, at whose desire Wingate wrote an explanation of the Rule in French, dedicated to the Duke of Orleans. While in that country he taught the Princess Henrietta Maria, afterwards wife of Charles the first, and her ladies the English language. After his return to England, he became a bencher of Gray's Inn; and on the breaking out of the great rebellion, he joined the popular party, took the covenant, was made justice of the peace for the county of Bedford, where he resided at Woodend, in the parish of Harlington, and his name occurs in the register of Ampthill church, as a justice, in 1654, when, according to the republican custom of that period, marriages were celebrated by the civil magistrates. In 1650 he took

the oath, commonly called the Engagement, became intimate with Cromwell, and was chosen into his parliament for Bedford. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for that county to eject from their situations, those loyal clergymen and schoolmasters who were accused as being scandalous and ignorant. He died in Gray's Inn, in 1656, and was buried in the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

The works of Wingate are,

1. *The Use of the Rule of Proportion in Arithmetic and Geometry*, wherein is inserted the Construction and Use of the same Rule, in Questions that concern Astronomy, Dialling, Geometry, Navigation, Gauging, &c. Printed in French, at Paris, in 1624, 8vo. and at London, in English, in 1645 and 1658, 8vo.

2. *Of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic*, (or Arithmetic made easy) in two books; London, 1630, 8vo. with an Appendix concerning the Equation of Time. —This book hath gone through numerous editions; the best is that of Mr. Dodson.

3. *Tables of Logarithms of the Right Sines and Tangents of all the Degrees and Minutes of the Quadrant*; to which is annexed their Use for the Resolution of all the most necessary Problems in Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, and Navigation, &c. London, 1633, 8vo.

4. *The Construction and Use of the Logarithmetical Tables, and Resolution of Triangles, &c.* —Of this book there were also printed editions in French and English.

5. *Ludus Mathematicus*, or an Explanation of the Description, Construction, and Use of the Numerical Table of Proportion. London, 1654, 8vo.

6. *Tactometria, seu Tetagne-nometria*, or the Geometry of Regulars, practically proposed after an exact and new Manner, with Rules for gauging Vessels, 8vo.

7. *The exact Surveyor of Land*, to plot all Grounds, to reduce and divide the same by the Plain Table, Theodolite, and Circumferentor, &c. 8vo.

8. *An exact Abridgement of all Statutes in force and use from the Magna Charta, to 1641*, 8vo. —This Abridgement was continued by other persons down to the year 1681.

9. *The Body of the Common Law of England, &c.* 8vo. 1655. —This went through two editions.

10. *Maxims of Reason, or the Reason of the Common Law of England*, 1658, folio.

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11. *Statuta*

11. *Statuta Pacis*; or, the Table of all the Statutes which any way concern the Office of a Justice of Peace, &c. 12mo.

He is supposed also to have been the editor of some other law books, which display equal judgment and industry; but he is now to be remembered only as a mathematician.

J. WATKINS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. I.

[The novelty aimed at in the following series of papers, consists in their being a regular and systematic view of every writer, Greek and Latin; comprehending every known poet, historian, orator, and philosopher, and excluding only those who have treated on the medical and mathematical sciences. We have many works, which have partly embraced the plan we now adopt. But there does not exist, in our language at least, any composition of considerable extent, which, arranging the whole system of ancient literature in particular divisions, has given us a general account of all the writers of antiquity. To every division we shall prefix some short and general observations on the nature and construction of each, endeavouring to preserve some degree of chronological order in our account of the various writers comprehended in the separate divisions. We shall give occasional sketches of the lives of those most known, and attempt to reconcile the uncertain biography of others, with comparative estimates of their works. If the execution correspond with the design, it is an attempt to assemble, in one point of view, a series of critical observations on the writings of the ancients; to ascertain their relative merit; and point out to the reader the editions in which they have been most correctly or elegantly preserved, and the commentators by whom they have been best appreciated and explained.]

THE EPOPEA OF HOMER.

IT is from the accumulated monuments of different ages, and from the number of authors who have successively been denominated classics, that we are presented with such an extensive field for the observations of criticism. This is particularly observable in the dramatic art, which among all the nations by whom it has been cultivated, has assumed such a variety of shapes, and attained such different degrees of perfection. History, philosophy, poetry, descriptive, lyric, and elegiac, have been handed down to us in a regular series of numerous and

admirable writers. It is not so with the epic. The ancients have transmitted to us only three works which have obtained the suffrages of posterity: the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, and the *Æneid*.

The epic poem is considered as being of all others the most dignified, and at the same time the most difficult of execution. As poetry was the first art cultivated by the human race, so is the *Epopœa* the most ancient species of poetry. After the sacred books, and those of the Indian and Chinese philosophers, with which we are little acquainted, the poems of Homer bear the earliest date. The fragments which remain of Orpheus, who is supposed to have preceded him, are too scanty to be mentioned. But they prove the truth of Aristotle's remark, that poetry was originally consecrated to the gods and to heroes; and demonstrate, that the two essential attributes of the ancient *Epopœa* were heroism and religion. Respecting the *Epopœa*, however, abstractedly considered, there is no subject which has been more elaborately discussed, on which more tedious disquisitions have been written, or more insufferable pedantry displayed. According to Le Bossu's definition, "it is a discourse invented by art to form the manners of men, by means of instruction disguised under the allegory of some important action, which is related in verse." It is easily seen that this definition would equally suit the Fables of *Æsop*, were they more extended. The Abbé Terrasson, on the other hand, has asserted that, without having regard to the morality of the subject of an epic poem, it is simply the execution of some great design. Upon this principle he condemns the *Iliad*, in which he says there is no action. But surely the anger of Achilles produces an effect, and a terrible one, from the very inaction of the hero. Nothing can be more erroneous than the opinion often given, that the poem of Homer derives more importance from the grandeur of its personages, than from its subject or action. The action of the *Odyssey* may be more interesting, because it is more varied and dramatic; but that of the *Iliad* is of equal importance. It depends on the great question, whether the anger of Achilles shall produce the salvation of Troy, by compelling the Greeks to raise the siege; or whether, appeased by supernatural means, and restored to his countrymen, he shall hasten the destruction of the Trojans, and the vengeance of

of the Atrides. In this consists the problem of the Iliad, and the death of Patroclus is the solution.

But the most concise, and the most natural, definition of an epic poem appears to be, "a recital in verse of some important enterprise or event." In general, the subject ought to bear some resemblance of truth, and should be both heroic and interesting. Though the poet is not expected to conform to historical fidelity, yet he should never lose sight of what may be called the morality of truth, but always endeavour to follow the precept of Aristotle, by confining himself to *what is possible*.

Respecting the choice of a subject, there seems to be no positive rule. A voyage, a conquest, a civil war, an enterprise, or any peculiar passion, may each produce a poem. The ancient critics were more decisive, in establishing that the action be complete and entire; that it possess, according to Aristotle, a beginning, a middle, and an end. The wrath of Achilles, so fatal to the Greeks; the settlement of the Trojans in Asia; the liberty of Rome, upheld by Pompey, and perishing with him; all these subjects have that character of unity which is peculiar to the epic; and wherever the rule has been departed from in the narration, it is the fault of the poet, and not of the subject. Upon this principle, Aristotle refused to assign the title of epic poem to the Theſeid and the Heracleid, which comprehended the lives of Theseus and Hercules: for the object of poetry is not to verify history.

But when we mention this unity of action as an essential requisite in the epic, we must not be understood to exclude those subordinate actions, which have been denominated *episodes*. By the term episodes, Aristotle appears to have meant the extension of the fable, or general plan of the poem, into all its circumstances. This explanation does not seem very clear, and the obscurity has occasioned much altercation among critical writers. Le Bossu, in his endeavours to solve the difficulty, is himself unintelligible. It would answer no rational purpose here to enter into so fruitless a controversy. What are now understood by episodes are certain actions or incidents introduced into the narration, connected with the chief action; yet not of sufficient importance to destroy, if they had been omitted, the

principal subject of the poem. They may be considered as synonymous to the technical term *repose* in painting. The poet is allowed to interrupt the action, for the purpose of introducing detached stories or descriptions, which, while they relieve him from the fatigue of a too extended narrative, afford a pleasing variety to the reader. Such are the interview of Hector and Andromache in the Iliad; the story of Cacus, and that of Nisus and Euryalus, in the Æneid; of Tancred and Erminia in Tasso; the prospect of his descendants exhibited to Adam in the Paradise Lost, and to Henry IV. in the Henriade; the episodes of Teribazus and Ariana in Leonidas; and the death of Hercules in the Epigoniad!

With respect to the time or duration of the epic action, no better rule can be followed than that prescribed by Aristotle, of not offering to the mind more than the mind can embrace. It is not, like tragedy, restrained by the unities of time and place. The latter has that advantage over the Epopœa, which poetry has over painting. Tragedy represents but one picture; the other is a series of pictures, which may be multiplied without confusion. But when it was resolved that the action should be confined to an unity of objects, it followed of course that it should be equally bounded in its limits. The actions of the Iliad and the Odyssey comprize little more than two months; and that of the Æneid somewhat more than a year.

The next consideration seems to be, whether an epic poem ought, or ought not, to convey some moral truth. It is here that modern critics are most at variance, and have most bewildered themselves, by ascribing to the ancients what they never intended to enforce, and attributing to them views which probably never entered their imaginations. The effect of the Epopœa is not to be gathered from any single maxim or instruction; it depends upon the impression which the whole makes upon the mind of the reader. Its principal object, the great end which it proposes, is to extend our ideas, and excite our admiration. The first motive with the poet is the grandeur or the interest of the subject; his imagination is roused by the contemplation of some heroic enterprise, or of some illustrious character: the development of an acknowledged truth is with him a secondary object.

Independent

Independent of the principal and subordinate personages introduced into the poem, epic writers have in general made use of supernatural beings or agents, for the embellishment of their subjects. This has been called the *machinery* of the epic, and seems to be the most difficult part of it. But some have questioned whether it be at all essential to the constitution of the *Epopœa*; and the Pharsalia has been cited to prove, that it may be composed without the intervention of these marvellous incidents. It will be a part of our plan hereafter, when we give an account of that spirited and beautiful, but unequal composition, to consider how far it combines those qualities which constitute the epic. In general, whenever a subject is susceptible of these fictitious ornaments, they ought to be admitted; though in the use of this supernatural machinery the poet should be temperate and prudent. In a modern subject, the intervention of mythological deities would be absurd. It is the great defect of the *Henriade*, that, the action being so recent, the machinery which the poet employs divests it of that air of probability which, according to Aristotle, every epic poem should present; and renders it obscured under a cloud of incredible fictions and unreal personages. For this very reason, probably, Lucan, whose defect it equally is that he selected a subject too near the times in which he lived, abstained from using them. But wherever the subject is so remote from modern manners as to admit of intermediate agents, the mind is amused and gratified with this mixture of the marvellous with the probable. Nothing can be more beautiful than the incident in the *Æneid*, of the myrtle bleeding at the tomb of Polydorus; and no man of taste can condemn, or wish it obliterated. What would become of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, if all the beautiful descriptions and allegories with which the religion of ancient Greece furnished Homer, were to be considered as not forming a part of his poem, as unnecessary in their general construction? That the ancient system of mythology was a jumble of the most inconsistent and discordant materials, it were vain to deny; but it presented situations and portraits, which in the hands of a poet were susceptible of the most glowing colours, and could not fail of pleasing the imagination.

It is doubtless unfortunate for the modern epic, that its subjects will not admit

of these mythological aids, and that it is compelled to have recourse to substitutes which cannot be so easily tolerated; I mean allegorical personifications of Fame, Love, Fear, Envy, Discord, and other passions of the human mind, which may be occasionally allowed in descriptions, but should never be permitted to bear any share in the action of the poem. They are such evident and declared fictions, that fancy cannot embody nor attribute to them an existence. By being mingled with human actors, they create insufferable confusion, and destroy all the consistency of the poem. How then are these supernatural beings to be supplied in an epic, where the subject is of too recent a date to admit of them?—By correct delineations of the virtues and the passions, not allegorically and figuratively considered, but such as they exist in nature, and as they are represented in tragedy.

The style of the *Epopœa* should be a mixture of dignity, strength, and fire. The first essential requisite in poetry of this description is majesty, and the art of appropriately describing great ideas and elevated sentiments. This style naturally has its inflexions, and these the poet must know how to supply, to prevent monotony. He must study to be occasionally sublime, pathetic, and bold. But in all these various transitions, the dignity of the epic must always be kept in view and properly supported. Its very ornaments should be chaste and serious. In this, as we shall hereafter see, consists the principal merit of Virgil. Another essential requisite is, that a proper degree of spirit be uniformly preserved; that nothing flat and feeble be suffered to impair the interest of the poem. The action may not always be rapid; it may be retarded by descriptions and by episodes, but it should never languish by unnecessary or tedious details. If the style be not always brilliant, it should at least be animated. It is this fine and animated colouring which forms the great characteristics of Homer; it is here that he is without a rival; it is here that he is inimitable. It is this *vivida vis*, this soul of poetry, which has obtained him so many enthusiastic admirers, that he is considered as the inexhaustible fount from which every succeeding poet has drank.

A quo cœu fonte perenni

Vatum pieris ora rigantur aquis.

The intrigue, or, to use a nobler expression, the conduct of the epic, has been
hitherto

hitherto more neglected than any other part of it. In tragedy it has experienced a greater degree of perfection. The truth is, we have ventured to deviate from, and have sometimes excelled, Sophocles and Euripides. But, with more cautious reserve, we still follow the footsteps of Homer. It would be endless to point out how closely he has been imitated in the modern Epopœa, in the management of his subject, his characters and machinery, his very images and sentiments. It is from this previous determination to copy him, even in his faults, that the conduct of an epic poem has as yet been imperfect. If we examine the plan of the Iliad, we discover that it has two distinct interests: the division among the Gods, and that among the chiefs. The anger of Achilles produces that series of disasters and calamities, which constitute the action; but that anger, fatal as it appears to be, is only manifested by the absence of the hero. After being led to presume from

the proposition, that Achilles is the hero of the poem, we are surprised to find that he soon disappears, and the supposed consequences of his wrath are neither under his immediate direction, nor guided by his counsels. The grief and fondness of Andromache inspire, indeed, a momentary interest; but the rest of the poem is absorbed in descriptions of battles and assaults, calculated only to strike the imagination. The plans of the Odyssey and the Æneid display greater variety, but are equally defective. It is evident that the epic writers have not fulfilled the idea of Aristotle, who affirms that the Epopœa is nothing more than tragedy *put in action*, composed of a number of intermediate scenes, of which the intervals must be supplied by descriptions and episodes.*

* The next paper of this series will consist of an attempt to reconcile the discordant biographies of HOMER.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of his SERENE HIGHNESS the LATE DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, FIELD-MARSHALL, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the ARMY of PRUSSIA, and KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER.

"Ludit in humanis potentia rebus,
Et certam præfens vix habet hora fidem."
OVID.

A REFERENCE to the singular times in which we live can alone resolve the *phenomena* that at once surround and astonish us. Every thing exhibits the appearance of novelty, for the established order of society has been suddenly inverted, a new race of men has sprung up, and a new and more terrible system of war been practised with success. In fine, the sword of the conqueror has made as many real changes in human affairs, and that too almost with the same rapidity as the wand of the necromancer ever effected in the regions of romance, so that both history and geography, in respect to this portion of the globe, are to be studied anew.

During the age of Charles V. and Francis I. the feudal system began to crumble under its own weight, and Europe assumed a new and more stable appearance.

A kind of public rule, arising out of public policy, appeared to have been instituted by general consent; and as the bounds of the various sovereignties were pretty accurately ascertained, and their rights and duties plainly and distinctly marked, this, the most civilized quarter of the world, began to be considered as one immense commonwealth, governed by a moral sense, and regulated by what (from its generality) was denominated the law of nations.

Nearly two centuries and a half elapsed, before any gross invasion of this happy condition of political equality took place; and free states as well as states enslaved, limited monarchs as well as despots, either possessed or affected a reverence for public political justice. The first great inroad made into the happy and tranquil situation in which Europe had so long remained, proceeded from the unprincipled invasion and division of Poland, by the unexpected union of three great rival powers*. This was such a gross and manifest violation of the moral sense, as applied to nations, that the mind of every honest man, of course, revolted against it. The original wrong was followed up by new aggressions,

* Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

sions, and one of the finest countries in our hemisphere was at last annihilated, by the combination of three imperial and royal spoilers.

From that moment there was an end of every practical idea of the law of nations; and it was left to the French revolution to prove, that the *law of the strongest* was thenceforward to become paramount. That great event, which from its origin seemed big with the most portentous changes, has in its consequences involved the fate of all the neighbouring countries. States, kingdoms, empires, have melted before it; hereditary claims, regal titles, aristocratic pretensions, have dissolved and disappeared at its approach. The elements of modern history are changed; political relations have assumed a more ambiguous form; the art of war, in particular, has been carried to a fatal and ominous degree of perfection, while those generals who had grown hoary under arms, and whose characters appeared consecrated to the just admiration of posterity, have been suddenly eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, and a new system of tactics!

The illustrious house of Brunswick is traced up to Albert Azzoni, one of the richest marquisses in Italy, born, according to some, in 996; but if we are to credit others, not until 1097. Having married Cuniza, or Cunigonda, heiress of the ancient house of Guelphs, or Welfes, in Germany, he obtained considerable additions to his pretensions, if not to his estates; and according to Muratori, his grandson Obizon, Marquis of Este, in 1134, received the investiture of the lordships of Genoa and Milan. This descendant of this chief (Guelph IV.) became Duke of Bavaria; Guelph V., called the *Groß*, designated himself Duke of Spoleta, Marquis of Tuscany, Lord of Este, &c.

Henry the Black having assumed the habit of a monk in the convent of Weingarten, was succeeded by Henry the Magnanimous and Superb. Henry the Lion and the Great was Duke of Saxony as well as of Bavaria; and having conquered the duchies of Lunnenburg, Mecklenburg, part of Brandenburg, &c., he became a prince of considerable power and consequence. From this stock sprung the royal family of England, which, having attained the electoral, soon added the regal crown to its arms; and after having settled in Great Britain, kept up an

interchange of alliances with the other parts of the family still remaining on the continent.

Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, of whom we are now about to treat, was born on the 9th October, 1735, O. S. Like all the German princes of his time, he was bred to the profession of arms from his cradle; and as he was descended from a house eminently warlike, and was taught to look up to an uncle* who already began to attain a portion of his future celebrity, he applied himself to war as a science with no common degree of avidity.

By the time he had attained the age of nineteen, the hereditary Prince (for so he was called during the life-time of his father) experienced many opportunities to distinguish his courage and his conduct in arms. The Duke of Brunswick, perceiving a powerful league formed against France on the continent, had joined his troops to those of the allies, from whom he received a subsidy. His brother, the renowned Prince Ferdinand, was actually in their camp; and he was accompanied by his nephew, whose memoirs we are now about to detail, and who, under so great a master, expected to attain both experience and reputation.

But events had occurred about this period, which placed both father and son in a very delicate and critical situation. The French having attacked Hanover, merely because his Britannic Majesty (George II.) had refused to tolerate their encroachments in America, the Duke of Cumberland was sent thither to command an army of observation. But Marshal Richlieu advanced against him with superior numbers, and his Royal Highness was obliged to lay down his arms, on which the enemy took possession of the whole electorate, and occupied its capital.

The Duke of Brunswick, actuated by the policy natural to petty princes, became afraid of the progress of the French, and was justly alarmed at the humiliating treaty of Klosterseven. He therefore entered into an agreement with the courts of Vienna and Versailles, by which he stipulated that his troops should return home, on condition of his dominions being considered as neutral. On this he immediately issued orders for that purpose; but Prince Ferdinand,

* Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. who

who now acted as *generalissimo*, took it upon him to detain both them and the Hereditary Prince. This circumstance, which was considered by two of the contracting parties as a breach of faith, produced a solemn protest on the part of both France and Austria; but the Duke was at length reconciled to the measure, which, in consequence of the events that afterwards occurred, did not fail ultimately to prove equally agreeable to his interests and his inclinations.

Meanwhile, the Hereditary Prince signalized himself on many occasions at the head of his Brunswickers; and the King of England having negotiated an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the King of Prussia, by which the latter was to receive an annual subsidy of 670,000*l.*, the war soon began to assume a new appearance. The whole Protestant interest in Germany having been now united by the money of Great Britain, the convention of Closterseven was declared null and void; and 25,000 troops were sent from England, to serve under Prince Ferdinand.

The first exploit undertaken by the Hereditary Prince as a commander, was the capture of Koya. Towards the end of February 1758, having been detached with a small **corps* to dislodge the Count de Chabot, who was posted in that neighbourhood, he passed the Wefer at Bremen with part of his troops, while the remainder advanced on the other side of the river, so as to attack the enemy both in front and rear. The bridge having been abandoned, the French thrown into confusion, and 700 of them made prisoners, their General immediately retired to the castle with two battalions, on which a negotiation was entered into, and Chabot capitulated. This brilliant exploit threw lustre on the first essay of the Hereditary Prince, who was unprovided with heavy artillery to reduce the place, and who, but for this timely surrender, must have retired himself, as a body of troops was already on the march to relieve it.

Flushed with success, the young warrior next advanced against Minden, so celebrated afterwards on account of the battle in that neighbourhood, and having invested the village on the 5th of March, the garrison surrendered at discretion at the end of nine days.

The Hereditary Prince now began to

be considered as a promising commander; and at the battle of Crevelt he was entrusted with the direction of the left wing. Soon after this, he forced the strong pass of Wachendonck, an island of very difficult approach on account of its being surrounded by the Niers, but important from its position, as it was situate directly in the route to the Rhine, which the grand army was now preparing to repass. Notwithstanding the bridge had been drawn up, he contrived to obtain possession of the place, by rushing into the water at the head of his grenadiers; and having drove the enemy away with fixed bayonets, the army was thus enabled to advance towards Rhinebergen.

In 1759 he continued to act at the head of a detachment; and on the 31st of March, with a body of Prussian hussars, he fell on a large party of Austrians posted at Molrichstadt, and routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, supported by a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburg. In the course of the next day, his Serene Highness advanced with a party of horse and foot to Meiningen, where he captured a magazine of provisions, took two battalions of infantry prisoners, and surprised a third at Wafungen, after having defeated a corps of Austrians in the act of advancing to their relief.

To this prince England and her allies were not a little indebted for the victory of Minden, which would have proved still more complete had our horse advanced at the command of Prince Ferdinand. On that memorable day he encountered and overcame the Duke de Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Coveltdt, and by that achievement prevented the Marshal de Contades from making his retreat by the defiles of Wittekendstein. His next exploit was to beat up the quarters of the Duke of Wirtemberg, then posted at Fulda. Four battalions taken prisoners, two pieces of cannon, two stand of colours, and the capture of all the baggage, attested the superiority of the victors.

At the close of the campaign, the Hereditary Prince was detached, with 15,000 men, to serve under his relation the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great. He was afterwards present at the battle of Corbach; and although obliged on this occasion to retreat, yet he maintained all his former reputation, and continued to give his orders with the greatest precision, notwithstanding a

* Four battalions of infantry, together with some light troops and dragoons.

wound which he received on the shoulder.

His uncle, Prince Ferdinand, being now forced to abandon the strong camp at Sachsenhausen, by means of which he had kept the French in check, it became of the utmost importance that he should keep up a communication with Westphalia. To effect this, the Hereditary Prince was ordered to cross the Dymel, on the 29th of July, so as to turn the left of the enemy, who were strongly posted at Warburg, while he himself advanced against their front with the main body of the army. This skilful manœuvre succeeded to admiration; for the French being attacked in front and rear at the same time, experienced a signal defeat, to which the Marquis of Granby, who acted at the head of the English troops, contributed not a little.

On the 5th of August, the Hereditary Prince was detached on a secret expedition, the object of which was to take possession of the quarters of a French detachment encamped at Zirenberg. The march was effected with so much caution and secrecy, that the enemy were completely surprised; in consequence of which 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, were brought away, together with two pieces of cannon.

Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglie were at this period opposed to each other; and the former having conceived the project of cutting off the communication of the latter with France by the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince was detached for that purpose. Having surprised a detachment of Austrians, he crossed the river at Dusseldorff, Rees, and Emmerich; then advanced against Cleves, and having forced the garrison of that place to surrender prisoners of war, he invested Wesel. But on this occasion he had been anticipated by the Marquis de Castries. That general had dispatched an excellent officer, called Sionville, with 500 men, who having embarked on the Rhine at Cologne, fell down to Wesel, and threw himself into the town, notwithstanding the fire from the enemy's batteries.

To repair this misfortune, his Highness crossed the river, attacked the French at Clostercamp, surprised them during the night, and would have defeated them with great slaughter, but for the pertinacious resistance experienced on the part of Fischer, a German partisan, who was posted in the abbey; and the spirit displayed by the Count de

Rochambeau*, at the head of the regiment of Auvergne. After this repulse he recrossed the Rhine, raised the siege of Wesel, effected a brilliant retreat with his prisoners, among whom was Dumouriez†, at that moment an obscure subaltern

* This general afterwards distinguished himself during the American war.

† As this is a very singular incident, we shall quote the particulars from the Life of that general, as detailed by himself:

"Dumouriez, who was on duty with the Count de Thiars, then Marshal de Camp, was dispatched, on the evening before the battle of Clostercamp, to the right of the army. Having fallen in with some of Fischer's horse grenadiers, and some of Beaufremont's dragoons, he crossed the canal with them, on purpose to advance towards the right, keeping always within sight of his own troops; but was immediately assailed by a score of the enemy's hussars.

"He instantly defended himself, and at the same time called on some of the French troopers, who had just fled, to come to his assistance. He himself disabled two of the hussars from continuing the combat, but his own horse fell down dead under him; and to encrease his misfortune, his left stirrup, which happened to be formed of untempered iron, was bent close to his foot by the weight of his charger. He disengaged his leg, however, but still found that his foot was held fast; notwithstanding this, he sustained, even in that position, a combat of five minutes against his furious antagonists, &c.

At the very moment he was about to be murdered, a tutelary angel arrived to his succour: this proved to be the Baron de Behr, aide-de-camp to the Hereditary Prince. The Prince himself happened to be reconnoitring, and these hussars, indeed, formed his escort.

"The baron was obliged to draw his sabre, to prevent them from butchering Dumouriez; he at length succeeded in his efforts, and they disengaged his foot, and dragged him before the Hereditary Prince, who paid him many compliments. He was then carried to the station where the enemy's first line had encamped in the open air during the preceding night; it consisted of an English brigade commanded by Lord Waldegrave. There his wounds were dressed for the first time; he had six deep ones, and thirteen severe contusions. What affected him most was, the circumstance of being unable to make use of either of his arms. He was however placed on horseback, and arrived at the camp of Burich, where he was greatly caressed by the enemy's generals and soldiers, more especially the British.

"On the next day the Hereditary Prince chose to retire, after experiencing but indifferent success, which he however had no

subaltern in the French army; but who was destined afterwards to check his progress in the plains of Champagne, at the head of a numerous army, and thus give a new turn to the destinies of France and of Europe.

Meanwhile Prince Ferdinand, who had been obliged to act for some time on the defensive, determined at last to commence effective operations. Having entrusted the command of the troops on his right to the Hereditary Prince, the latter advanced with the utmost secrecy into the heart of the enemy's quarters, and endeavoured to carry Fritzlar by assault: but he experienced a most obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, in consequence of which a retreat became necessary. Yet, nothing daunted by the event, he immediately proceeded to cover the front of the main army, which was now occupied in the siege of Cassel. On this the Marshal de Broglie advanced with all his forces against him; in consequence of which, a column of 2000 men was cut off, and captured by the French.

Having been called off soon after to

reason to expect: for never did any general better deserve to gain a battle, than he did that of Clostercamp.

"Dumouriez received every possible mark of attention and benevolence from him; but although he entreated his Highness, as a favour, to send him back to the French camp, the Prince persisted in keeping him along with the army until it had crossed the Rhine, and begun to retire, lest he should relate what he had seen.

"After his retreat had been achieved, he sent him to Wesel, escorted by the same Baron de Behr who had saved his life, and who was a very amiable young man; he at the same time transmitted an exceedingly kind letter to the Marquis de Castries, full of the praises of his young prisoner.

The Prince did not then foresee that this letter, which was carefully transmitted to the Marshal de Belle-Isle, would make the fortune of this officer; and that thirty-two years after, this self-same prisoner would command an army against him in Champagne, and save France by obliging him to retire! However, notwithstanding all this, had he even anticipated those events, he would have acted exactly in the same manner. Generosity is one of the essential characteristics appertaining to great warriors; and it was eminently conspicuous in this Prince, who was as much beloved in the French army as in that of which he was the Achilles."—*Life of General Dumouriez*, vol. i. 29.

defend his own hereditary dominions, he first obliged the Prince de Soubise to retire; and then forced Prince Xavier of Saxony, who had seized on Wolfenbuttle, and invested Brunswick, to withdraw with the loss of his cannon.

During the campaign of 1762, the Hereditary Prince resumed his usual activity. On the 31st of August, having seized on the heights of Joannenberg, he endeavoured to prevent the junction of the armies under the Marshal d'Etrées and the Prince of Condé. On this occasion, the French advanced with fixed bayonets, and, after sustaining three discharges from the Germans, succeeded in attaining their object. His Serene Highness in vain attempted to rally his troops, who appeared to be panic struck. He himself was dangerously wounded during the action; while his cannon, and a large body of prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, soon after which the war closed, the Hereditary Prince began to be considered one of the best generals of his day; and it will be seen hereafter that he was greatly esteemed, both at home and abroad, for those qualities, the possession of which are generally allowed to constitute the hero.

No sooner was a treaty concluded, than his Serene Highness returned home to cultivate the arts of peace. Being now unemployed, and wishing to settle in life, he cast his eyes around for a suitable match, and fixed on the Princess Augusta, sister to the present King of England. The marriage was accordingly celebrated on the 12th of January, 1764, and he soon became the father of a numerous progeny.

But as his Highness had distinguished himself under the eye of Frederic the Great, and was a general in his service, it became necessary to return to Berlin, on the first rumour of a war. Accordingly, in 1778, he again took to the field, and was appointed to a command in Upper Silesia. The object which at that period engaged the attention of Europe was the succession of Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joseph II. fondly aspired; but as this acquisition would have added greatly to his power, he was of course opposed by the King of Prussia. The campaign that ensued, which consisted merely of marches and counter-marches, of entrenched camps and formidable positions, of menacing attitudes, and hostile preparations, ended without a battle, and even without a skirmish

skirmish of any note. A negotiation having taken place, the troops appertaining to both parties soon withdrew to their respective quarters; and the peace of Germany was wisely preserved by means of a compromise. It ought not to be omitted, however, that his Serene Highness distinguished himself greatly, by the manner in which he maintained the post of Trappau.

Two years after this important event, the Duke of Brunswick died; and the Hereditary Prince, of course, succeeded to his titles and dominions. To the melioration of the latter he devoted a large portion of his time, and he has always been considered as a model for the sovereigns on the continent. He indeed acquired, as he merited, from his subjects, the glorious title of "Father of his Country!"

Meanwhile, the old King of Prussia, partly overcome by age, and partly a martyr to a most enormous appetite, died full of glory and renown. His successor not only paid the legacy which had been left the Duke of Brunswick by his uncle, but he wrote a letter with his own hand, in which, after extolling his services, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field-Marshal.*

A few months after this, the Duke was appointed to the command of an army, for the express purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder. The ostensible object of this invasion was a pretended insult offered to the sister of Frederick William II., the consort of the Prince of Orange; and a large body of troops having been suddenly assembled in Westphalia, the Field Marshal immediately placed himself at their head, while England not only armed in the same cause, but furnished a sum of money, in order to ensure success. The Cardinal de Brienne, at this time minister of France, instead of going to war on behalf of an ally, confined himself to negotiations; so that the Duke was enabled to march unmolested into that country which had so frequently made such a gallant resistance to its invaders, and the frontier

towns immediately surrendered on his approach. Utrecht, at one period so celebrated for its patriotic spirit, capitulated almost at the first summons; while Amsterdam, the last refuge of the states of Holland, was forced to yield without a struggle. In short, "in the space of twenty days, 20,000 Prussians overcame that republic which had so gallantly and successfully contended with Philip II. for its liberties, and with Louis XIV. for its independence."*

This expedition, so short in point of duration, so complete in respect to execution, and so brilliant when considered as a scheme conceived and matured within the short space of a month, reflected great glory on the Prussian arms. But on the general who conducted it, the politicians and statesmen of that day lavished all their praises; and he was considered as the most skilful warrior, and ablest counsellor, that modern Europe had beheld since the time of the Great Frederic.

Accordingly, soon after this event, when all the Kings of Europe were terrified at the successful revolt of a whole people from an oppression protected by prejudice, and in some measure sanctioned by the practice of ages, the Duke of Brunswick was looked up to as the only general capable of reducing the French nation within the pale of unlimited obedience. On this occasion, the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin cordially united in the choice of the same leader, who, having assumed the command of the combined forces in July, 1792, prepared to advance from Coblenz, for the purpose of avenging the insults offered to "the throne and the altar."

The wisdom of the manifesto published on this occasion, has always been considered as equivocal. After mentioning his design to interfere in the affairs of an independent nation, his Serene Highness intimates his resolution to punish as "rebels" such of the national militia as should be taken with arms in their hands for the purpose of opposing a foreign invader. The magistrates were rendered "responsible, with their heads and their estates," for those occurrences which they themselves could not controul; while the city of Paris was threatened with desolation, and the members of the national

* Mirabeau, who was then at Berlin, expresses himself in the following manner on this occasion:

"Du 2 Janvier, 1787—le soir,

"Le Roi a nommé aujourd'hui le Duc de Brunswick Feld-Maréchal. C'est assurément le premier de ses choix qui lui a fait honneur, et toute le monde a approuvé qu'on eut fait une promotion pour ce Prince seul."

* The History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution. Vol. i. p. 211.

assembly and the constituted authorities were to experience all the undefined rigours of martial law.

Soon after this, Frederick William of Prussia, who had been proclaimed the "head of the league," arrived in the camp of the allies; while Dumouriez, appointed to the chief command of the French armies, assumed a strong position in the forest of Argonne, and bid defiance to the invaders. The surrender of Longwy and Verdun gave a favourable aspect to the royal cause; and on receiving this intelligence, the new general alluded to above, deemed it prudent to withdraw to the camp of St. Menchould, within 110 miles of Paris. During this retreat, his new troops were seized with a sudden panic, and 10,000 of them fled before 1,500 Prussians!

Meanwhile, the resistance experienced by the allies, during the siege of Thionville; and the critical junction of the Generals Kellermann and Beurnonville, with the grand army, proved the salvation of France.

Notwithstanding this, the Duke of Brunswick advanced against the enemy, whom he supposed, in consequence of the intelligence of the emigrants, to be in full retreat towards the capital; but on the morning of the 20th of September, he beheld their strong entrenched camp, supported by an immense train of artillery, while a large army was drawn up in order of battle. Notwithstanding this, his Highness gave orders to seize on the heights of Gizaucourt; on which Kellermann, whose position had been masked, brought up the whole of his cannon to a commanding eminence on the hill of Valmy, and by means of a well-directed fire arrested the progress of the combined forces. By a masterly manoeuvre on the part of the French commander in chief, the allied army was at the same time out-flanked, and its left turned. In consequence of this skirmish, during which an obscure officer of cavalry* appears to have foiled the tacticians who had studied the art of war in the school of the immortal Frederick, a retreat was resolved on; and that army, which had marched forward in all the pride of triumph, was obliged speedily to withdraw, by forced marches, destitute of provisions, encumbered with baggage, exposed to the ravages of a dreadful dysentery, and completely bereft of all its glory.

* Dumouriez,

But it ought not to be omitted here that the Duke of Brunswick is, in part, exempt from the blame attached to such a crude and incoherent invasion. That distinguished officer, on perceiving that the allies were received, not as deliverers, but enemies, insisted that it had become absolutely necessary to give a systematical direction to the operations of the combined armies. He objected, also, to the mode of warfare that had been adopted, and wished that no fortresses in his rear should remain uncaptured. But he was opposed by the King of Prussia, who, replete with zeal, and avaricious of glory, possessed none of the military talents of his uncle; and had it not been for the prudence and circumspection of the general in chief, his retreat would have been cut off, and the monarch himself, perhaps, carried a prisoner to Paris.

In 1793, the Duke of Brunswick redeemed some portion of that glory which he had lost at Valmy, by the capture of Mentz, and the battle of Pirmasens; at the latter of which he obtained possession of twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers; while he at the same time obliged 3,000 of the enemy to throw down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. After the lines of Weissenburg had been forced, he pursued the Austrians, and shewed himself worthy of his former reputation.

He however soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was succeeded by Mollendorff, the companion of his youth and the rival of his old age. His Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and occupied himself, as usual, with the prosperity of his own dominions. Happy would it have been for him and for his family, had he confined his cares to his sovereignty! But he was addicted to war from habit, and from disposition; and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin, he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

Meanwhile, the King of Prussia, pursuing at length a safe and profitable policy, determined on entering into a treaty with France; and as Frederick William II. was the first to enter into, so also was he the first to abandon, the coalition. Accordingly, after having obtained the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, and added some of the most fertile provinces of Poland to his dominions, and replenished

replenished his coffers with the subsidies of England, he so *emphatically* acknowledged the republic on the 5th of April, 1795.

His successor, Frederic William III. (his present Majesty), pursued similar plans for the aggrandizement of the house of Brandenburg, and that too, for a while, with the most cautious policy. Perceiving that France possessed the ascendant, he temporized, and by acting a secondary part ensured at once both his prosperity and his safety. In 1800, he entered into a confederacy with the northern powers for an armed neutrality, the direct object of which was the annoyance of England. In 1801, under pretence of retaliating for the seizure of one of his vessels, he took possession of the port of Cruzhaven, "on purpose to secure the independence of the north of Germany."

After publishing a declaration at Berlin, complaining of the oppressions sustained by neutral navigation on the part of the British navy, he intimated a resolution, not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but likewise to seize on the states belonging to the King of Great Britain situate in Germany. A body of troops accordingly entered Hanover, occupied the capital, and levied contributions.

At the peace of Amiens the electorate was indeed restored, but Prussia acquired a fresh accession of strength under the pretext of *indemnities*. No sooner was the war renewed, than the cabinet of Berlin, faithful to its plans of spoliation, resumed possession of the King of Great Britain's continental possessions as before.

At first, Frederick William appeared devoted to the interests of France and the fortunes of Bonaparte; and it was not until the commencement of hostilities against the house of Austria, that he exhibited any thing like a wish to side with their enemies. It is evident, however, that a new system of policy began to operate at Berlin from that very moment. The visit from, and reception of, the Emperor of Russia rendered this evident to all the world; and the oath of alliance, supposed to have been pronounced over the grave of the immortal Frederic, was imagined to have for its object a joint contest against a common enemy, and that enemy was undoubtedly France.

From that moment the *war party* became all-powerful and preponderant in Prussia; and when it is recollected that it was patronised by a young and beau-

tiful queen, and a *general grown hoary under arms, it is but little wonder that the *French faction*, as the friends of peace were called, although the King was supposed to have been at their head, should ultimately succumb. The motives urged on this occasion were at once popular and seductive. The honour of the house of Brandenburg was supposed to be involved in the contest, and the shade of the great Frederic was repeatedly invoked to hover over and inspire the bosom of his descendant. The monarch himself was conjured to become the liberator of Germany and of the world; and all those who presumed to deliver the sage counsels inspired by prudence, were considered either as traitors or as cowards.†

Accordingly, the compliant monarch having at length yielded, General Knobelsdorff, the Prussian minister at Paris, delivered a note, dated October 1, 1806, containing certain propositions, which it was evident, from their tenor, must be rejected with indignation. Among other things, it was specified, "that the whole of the French troops, which are called by no fair pretence into Germany, should immediately repass the Rhine;" and "that the separation of Wesel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbies by the Prussian troops," should be a preliminary to any treaty of peace.

In addition to this, a manifesto of a new kind was published against the Emperor Napoleon, in which both the character and person of his Majesty were treated with the most marked indignity. He himself was accused of almost every species of crime; and a most ample, but impolitic, disclosure was made of the means by which he had obtained, and continued to possess, the sovereignty. The theatre of Berlin, too, was made use of to irritate the minds of the people against the French nation; while ballads were sung and circulated, with a view of inflaming the indignation of the citizens, and the courage of the soldiers.

In the mean time, the Duke of Brunswick, who was already at the head of an army of observation, collected troops from all parts; and, in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin, for the

* The Duke of Brunswick.

† Mr. Fox, in the true spirit of prophecy, conjured Mr. Pitt to consider Prussia as the last stake appertaining to Europe!

first time in the course of near half a century. He then entered Saxony, and, having advanced towards its frontier, began to menace the states of the new Confederation of the Rhine.

On this Bonaparte prepared for war; or, rather, he ordered those columns, which had long anticipated that event, to push forward. He himself suddenly quitted Paris, on the 23d of September 1806, and, having advanced by Bamberg and Cronach, repaired to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was present at the first battle during this short but memorable campaign, and witnessed a scene that afforded him but too flattering a preface of the final result.

On the 10th, Prince Louis of Prussia was defeated at Saalfeld, and he himself killed; while considerable slaughter took place among the troops. But the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the grand army, was now in presence of the enemy, and every thing was to be hoped from his skill and abilities. He was almost the only surviving general of the old school, and it was to be seen whether the ancient art of war, or the modern system of tactics, was doomed to prevail. Unhappily for the independence of Europe, the event was not long dubious!

His Serene Highness, knowing from experience that the French were only terrible when permitted to be the assailants, determined that he himself should commence the attack. But Marshal Davoust, having unexpectedly arrived at Nauenburg on the 12th of October, seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons; while their left was most unexpectedly turned, so as to render the position then occupied extremely precarious.

Notwithstanding these disastrous events, which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to begin the attack; and on the 13th he drew up his troops, supposed to amount to near 140,000 men, in battle array. The two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot distance of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. This was prevented for some time by the intervention of a thick fog; which, having cleared up, was succeeded by a bright sunshine, that disclosed about 280,000 men armed for the slaughter of each other, and provided with 7 or 800 pieces

of artillery ready to scatter death in every direction.

A dreadful conflict now ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed, however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for a doubt;" and it is supposed that the critical arrival of a body of 10,000 men under Marshal Ney alone decided the fate of the day. By this confession it is easy to perceive, that the Prussian troops were well led and ably directed, and that it was the chance of war only that turned the balance so decidedly in favour of the victors as to render the battle of Jena fatal to the Prussian monarchy!

It is as yet impossible to be sufficiently correct as to the particulars, but we have learned that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitring the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged soon after to have recourse to a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions, on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to Altona, a town appertaining to Denmark, the governor of which is said to have made some difficulty in respect to his reception. There, in an obscure lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of England, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat; and that he himself was stripped of his dominions.* In this melancholy condition, bereft of sight, overwhelmed with pain, and surrounded by misery, died a Sovereign Prince, who, until eclipsed by a new race of warriors, had been considered the greatest commander of his day, and to whom, at one critical period, all the Kings of Europe looked up for safety and protection.

The Duke of Brunswick, in consequence of the wounds received in the

* It is evident, from the "sixteenth bulletin of the Grand Army,

1, That the Emperor Napoleon considered the Duke of Brunswick as one of the chief authors of the war undertaken on the part of Prussia;

2, That he either was, or affected to be, Frenchman enough to resent the threats of his Serene Highness when at the head of the combined army, after a lapse of fourteen years; and

3, That he intended to strip him of his dominions.

battle

battle of Jena, breathed his last on the 10th of November, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. On the 12th his body was opened and embalmed; and it was discovered, on this occasion, that the contusion received in the forehead had proved mortal. Immediately after the operation, a messenger was dispatched to the French camp, requesting that the corpse of his Serene Highness might be permitted to be interred in the same grave with those of his ancestors: he was thus destitute even of a place of interment!

Having now concluded the career of the subject of this memoir as a warrior, it remains only to notice him as a sovereign and as a man.

On succeeding to his father's dominions, in 1780, the Duke of Brunswick found that his revenues were burdened by immense debts for such a small state; they amounted to no less than 40,000 millions of French livres, or about one million seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. Notwithstanding this, he administered the affairs of his dominions with so much skill and economy, that in the course of a few years he liquidated all the demands against him. Although M. de Feronce, his principal minister, was an able man, yet he himself superintended each department, and took care that every one under him should perform his duty. His subjects were happy and content. In few states of Europe was so much liberty enjoyed; and, notwithstanding he was a military man, and every thing appertaining to the military system favours of tyranny, yet it must be allowed that his dominions were governed by wise laws, and the sceptre wielded with a lenient hand. This system, equally just and politic, was productive of the greatest advantages; for his people became suddenly rich under his wise administration, and his own revenues, of course, increased in the ratio of their prosperity.

According to Mirabeau, who was at his court in 1786, and seems to have been received with an extraordinary degree of cordiality, he appeared both great and amiable in private life. "Assuredly," says that writer, "he would not be considered as an ordinary man, even among distinguished personages. He is polite, even to affectation; he speaks with precision, and even with elegance; but he somewhat labours to distinguish himself, and is sometimes deficient in respect to the proper expression.

"He knows how to listen, and even

to interrogate, by means of his answers. Praise, embellished with the graces, and enveloped in elegance, is agreeable to him; he is prodigiously laborious, perspicacious, and well-informed. His correspondence is immense, and for this advantage he is chiefly indebted to personal consideration, as he is not sufficiently rich to pay for so much information; and but few of the great cabinets of Europe are so well instructed as himself relative to public affairs.

"The Duke is not insensible to elegance and to pleasure; but he is a scrupulous observer of all the decencies of life. Religiously faithful to his situation as a sovereign, he perceives that economy is his principal resource. A true Alcibiades, he loves the graces, and whatever is voluptuous*; but these never influence either his labours or his duties."

The following is a list of the children of the Duke of Brunswick, by the Princess Augusta of England:

1. Charles George Augustus, termed, during his life-time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of February, 1766, and married on the 14th of February, 1790, to Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Nassau-Orange:

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born on the 17th of May, 1768, and married on the 8th of April, 1795, to his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederic, Prince of Wales, by whom she has an only daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born on the 7th of January, 1796:

3. George William Christian, born on the 7th of June, 1769:

4. Augustus, born on the 18th of August, 1770: and

5. Frederic William, born on the 9th of October, 1771.

The fate of the Duke of Brunswick recalls a variety of painful sensations, and we cannot close this memoir respecting him better than in the words made use of by Lucan, in respect to Pompey:

"——— Si veris magna paratur
Fama bonis, et si successu nulla remota
Inspicitur virtus, quicquid laudamus in ullo
Majorum, fortuna fait."

* Sa maitresse, Mademoiselle Hartfeld, est la femme la plus raisonnable de la cour, et ce choix est tellement convenable, que le Duc ayant montré, il y a peu de temps, quelque velléité pour une autre femme, la Duchesse s'est liguée avec Mlle. de Hartfeld pour l'écarter."—*Histoire Secrète de la Cour de Berlin*, vol. i. page 21.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

THIS minister, who was a strenuous advocate for peace, in his correspondence with Cardinal de Fleury, tells some curious truths.

"I am hard put to keep these folks from fighting, not that they are fully determined for war, but because I am inclined to peace. Our English must always skirmish in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Westminster."—Again,

"I pay a subsidy to one half the parliament to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the King has not money enough, and as those to whom I have given none declare themselves openly for war, it would be proper for Your Eminence to send me three millions tournois for lowering the voice of those who cry loudest. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a pension of two thousand pounds would make him exceeding gentle. Besides, if England declares herself, you will be obliged to pay in subsidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the success of war may be uncertain; whereas by sending me money, you will purchase peace at the first hand."

ANECDOTE.

This word was originally given by the Greeks to every thing of whatever nature that was made known to the people for the first time. In its literary acceptation it signifies historical details of such events which have taken place in the courts of sovereigns, and which it never was intended should be published.

Cicero in his 17th epistle to Atticus, lib. 14. makes use of the word, but it is observable that he uses it as a Greek term, and even writes it in Grecian characters, as if it had not in his time a synonymous expression among the Romans. Procopius has given this title to an infamous libel, in which he represents in the most odious and disgusting colours the Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora. It sullies the reputation, and detracts from the credit of a writer whose public Histories are valuable; but after the venom of his malignity has been suffered to exhale, the residue of the *Anecdotes*, even the most disgraceful facts, are established by their internal evidence on the authentic monuments of the times. He seems to be the only one among the

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ancients who wrote in this licentious style. Suetonius, it is true, has minutely described the debaucheries of the first Cæsars. He detailed the private as well as the public acts of each emperor, with too much plainness perhaps, but certainly without the premeditated satire of Procopius. Variilas, a Frenchman, has published *Anecdotes of the House of Medici*, in which are a number of doubtful and contradictory statements, which have contributed not a little to discredit his book.

Besides these secret Histories, the more rigid critics have given the same title to every species of writing which has never before been published. It is in this sense that Muratori, when he printed a variety of manuscripts, which he had discovered in different libraries, entitled them '*Greek Anecdotes*.'—At present, the word is commonly applied to any detached account of celebrated sayings or remarkable actions, which are either omitted in general histories, or are made to supply the place of a regular narrative.

A GREENLAND FEAST.

The following is a bill of fare of an entertainment given by some principal Greenlanders to a factor:—1. Dried herrings. 2. Dried sea-fish. 3. Boiled ditto. 4. *Mimiak*, a favourite dish, composed of half raw and rotten fish. 5. Boiled willocks. 6. A piece of rotten whale's tail. This was the *bon-bouche*, the haunch of venison to which the guests were principally invited. 7. Dried salmon. 8. Dried rein-deer. 9. A desert of cowberries, mixed with the chile from the maw of a rein-deer. 10. The same elegant confection enriched with train-oil.

SUMOROKOF.

The progress of literature among the Russians has been hitherto very slow and gradual. In power, in splendour, in warlike achievements they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe.—But it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the fostering encouragement of the late Empress Catharine, to raise them from the state of barbarism in which they had been involved for so many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is absolutely confined to the obscure annals of Nestor and Nikon, and it was not till the beginning of the last century that Theophanes Procopovitz, Archbishop of Novogorod, first began to disseminate a taste for the sciences, and to encourage them by his example and

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protection.

protection. To him succeeded in History, Kilcop, and Prince Scherebatof. But if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, the Historical Researches of Muller, and some other works upon Natural History; no literary production worthy of being noticed has distinguished Russia during the reign of Catherine II. Natural History and Mathematics are the only sciences which the Russians have contributed in some degree to advance, and even those, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany; yet no country is so fortunately situated for rendering the sciences the most essential services. Natural and ancient history might expect from her the most astonishing discoveries.—The ruins of twenty cities attest that Tartary and Mongrelia were once inhabited by polished nations, and the monuments which are still discovering, would have realised the sublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailli; whole libraries have been discovered under the ruins of Alai-kitt, and amid the ruinous heaps which skirt the Irtysh. Thousands of manuscripts in unknown languages, and many others in the languages of the Chinese, the Kalmucs, and the Mantchoux, are perishing in the mouldy deserted cabinets of the Academy; had they remained under the ruins till a government less barbarous had brought them to light, they would have been better preserved.

Lomonosof distinguished himself in several departments of literature, and ranks high as a poet; but of all the native Russians likely to be known by other countries, the most extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakespeare of Russia, and the founder of its drama.

He was born at Moscow in 1727, but received his education at St. Peterburg, where he obtained the protection of Count Schovalof, the favourite of the Empress Elizabeth.—An early admiration of the French drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, of whom he always spoke with enthusiasm, led him to devote his whole time to dramatic studies. His first tragedy of 'Koref,' was the only piece in Russia which was not a series of nonsense. The great success of Koref attracted the notice of the Empress, who commanded the play to be performed before her, and encouraged the author to persevere in his pursuits. In the following years he successively produced the tragedies of Hamlet, Aristona, the false Demetrius, Zemira, and others; besides

the comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impostor, &c. &c. and three Operas.

Sumorokof had no reason to complain either of his country, or of the times in which he lived. Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier in the army, and appointed him manager of the theatre, with a pension of 1800 roubles. Catherine II. made him a counsellor of state, invested him with the order of St. Anne, conferred on him honours and wealth till his death, which happened in 1777 at Moscow, in the 51st year of his age.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, Sumorokof possessed too much of the '*genus irritabile Vatum*,' to be happy. Blessed with talents the most uncommon, and endowed with superior accomplishments, he had all those eccentricities and defects which usually accompany genius.—His character as an author, was that of sensibility bordering on peevishness, which would not suffer him to submit to criticism, even where it was well founded; and the excessive applause and flattery of his countrymen, working upon a disposition naturally proud and vain, induced him to form the most extravagant opinion of himself, and of the particular line of literature in which he excelled.

DUCCLOS.

It is said of Duclos, that he never sat down to write till he had frequently conversed with his friends, on the subject he intended to treat; not for the purpose of receiving hints for the improvement of his proposed work, but that the warmth of conversation might excite a quicker train of ideas in his own mind.—"With this assistance, (he would say,) I find in a few hours, what it would take me whole days to acquire in my closet, and which I might, probably, not acquire at all. I would even talk to my servant if I could not procure a more competent judge to converse with; even this would be better than solitary meditation."

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

The interval comprehended between the dawn of learning, after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, to the time when it attained its meridian splendour, forms a period highly interesting to the literary inquirer. To Italy we are indebted for this revival of knowledge and taste, as the nurse of every science, the country which produced and cherished a long list of scholars and poets, who contributed to the restoration of letters, and revived the glorious days of Augustus. The

The labours of Roscoe and Tenhove, have disseminated in this country a taste for Italian literature. But we think that much yet remains to be done. The 11th, 15th, and 16th, centuries, abounded in learned men of every description, many of whom are at present scarcely known but by name, but whose works merit our attention by the excellence of their subjects, and the purity of their language. — While the rest of Europe was involved in darkness, Italy alone retained in its bosom, poets, historians, and scholars. We think that new or improved trans-

lations of Guicciardini, Muratori, Giannone, Bembo, Fra Paolo, and Denina, are obvious desiderata in our language. There are also many detached portions of Italian history that would amply repay in interest the labour bestowed on them; such as a History of the Visconti Sovereigns of Milan, on the plan of Mr. Roscoe, a continuation of that gentleman's work to the extinction of the house of Medici, and a philosophical history of the temporal sovereignty of the Popes from Leo X. to the present time.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON MISS DASHWOOD,
BY JAMES HAMMOND,
AUTHOR OF LOVE ELEGIES, &c.
[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

OH! how could I venture to love one like thee!
Or thou not condemn a poor conquest like me!
On lords, thy admirers, could'st look with disdain,
And know I am nothing, yet pity my pain!
You said, when they teased you with nonsense and dress;
When real the passion, the vanity's less;
You saw thro' that silence which others despise,
And while Beaux were talking, read love in my eyes.
Oh! when shall I hold you and kiss all your charms,
Till fainting with pleasure I die in your arms!
Thro' all the wild raptures of extacy tost,
Till sinking together, together we're lost!
Oh! where is the maid that like thee ne'er can cloy!
Whose wit can enliven the dull pause of joy!
And when the short transports are all at an end,
From beautiful mistress turn sensible friend!
In vain would I praise thee, or strive to reveal,
Too nice for expression, what only I feel;
In all that you do, in each look and each mien,
The Graces in waiting adorn you unseen;
When I see you I love you, when hearing adore,
I wonder and think you a woman no more;
Till mad with admiring I cannot contain,
And kissing those lips you turn woman again.
With thee in my bosom how can I despair!
I'll gaze on thy beauty and look away care;
I'll ask thy advice when with trouble oppress'd,
Which never displeases, and always is best.
In all that I write I'll thy judgment require;
Thy taste shall correct what thy love did inspire;
I'll kiss and press thee till youth is all o'er,
And then live on friendship when passion's no more.

THE SINNERS AND THE SCULLS:

A TALE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

A PAIR of youths, too fond of *missing*,
That is of one sad crime call'd kissing,
Could never let the girls alone;
For ever busy with their lips—
Of Adam's block two nice young chips,
As good for love as e'er were known.
To expiate these kissing crimes,
Committed, Lord! a thousand times,
The Priest enjoin'd them PENANCE twenty nights—
Each in his bed a human scull,
Cheek by jowl,
To try what good might be perform'd by frights.
In a few days the Sinners met—
“ Pierre, wasn't thee in a dev'lish sweat,
To sleep so near a d-m'd old stinking head.
My senses all were nearly lost;
I dreamt of nothing but a ghost;
Egad I thought I should have dy'd with dread,
Well, was not thine a dismal night?
How did thy spirits bear the fright?”
“ Why, very pleasantly, faith, (answer'd Pierre);
So far from seeing ghosts and hell
I ne'er lik'd penance half so well;
And yet the head was all night at my ear!”
“ Why, how the deuce is this, (quoth Paul),
You mean to laugh at me that's all—
Dost take me for an ass, so very dull?”
“ Then, to convince thee Paul, (quoth Pierre),
A trifling whisper in thine ear—
I had a female body to my scull!”

Camden Town, December, 1806.

LINES,

ON SEEING THE *CASTS OF MESSRS. PITT,
FOX, AND THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
TAKEN FROM THEIR FACES WITHIN A
FEW HOURS AFTER DEATH, BY MR. NOL-
LEKENS.

BY MR. PRATT.

YE faithful images of Death,
Formed, when the newly-parted breath,
Had struggling left its house of clay,
Alas! what changes ye display;
Changes so vast, I scarcely find,
One trait of visage or of mind.

Behold! within a few short hours,
A monarch each of mental powers,
Behold *two* wonders of the world,
From Wit and Wisdom's empire hurl'd!
A *third*—the sovereign of the gay
Dethroned from Fashion's, Beauty's, sway,
Three naked masks, they now appear
The *mockery* of what they were.

From lips like those of deadly pale,
Where still the marks of pain prevail;
And in each lineament is seen,
Where the last agonies have been—
Ah, could I think—had I not heard,
With mute attention every word,—
Ah, could I think, my raptured ear,
As to the music of the sphere,
Had fixed me list'ning on the spot,
My sleep, my health, myself forgot,
Where Britain, Europe, seem'd to wait
The issue of *their* deep debate?
By turns I felt PITT's awful sense,
And glow'd with FOX's eloquence;
Unwarped by faction, the free mind
To each the patriot palm assigned.

And who, fair Devon, could suppose,
That lifeless lids, alas! like those,
Sunk and distorted by disease,
Had e'er possessed such power to please?
Had softly veiled those eyes of fire
That long monopolized the lyre;
When flushed with youth, in Beauty's grace
I first surveyed that altered face;
That face which more than beauty knew,
Opening high virtues to the view;
For *Bounty* in each feature smiled,
And Sorrow called thee Pity's child.
Hadst thou an error? 'twas excess,
A *wish*, beyond the *means* to bless,
That all the injured and the poor,
Should feel a wrong, a want, no more.
Ah had an ampler scope been given
To her warm heart by favouring Heaven,
Had the same stretch of boundless power
That aids War's tyrant to devour,
Myriads of widows, orphans, friends,
Whose heartstrings now that tyrant rends,
Would, from *her* hand have found relief,
And ev'ry lenitive of grief.

* We have just understood that forty-two
Busts of MR. PITT, from these casts, are al-
ready ordered, at one hundred guineas
each; and a yet greater number of MR.
FOX, and the DUCHESS, at the same price.

And shall such feelings cause a foe
To the prov'd friend of want and woe?
No! thou pale semblance copied here,
Which mine eye traces thro' a tear,
There lives not one, whose eye, like mine,
Will not drop incense on thy shrine.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The fame of Chatterton has been made to depend too much on his excellence as an Imitator, and there are few persons, not very conversant with his works, who, while they bestow on him all the praises of most uncommon ingenuity, do not imagine him to be undeserving of the reputation of beautiful and original poetry. This general opinion is in a great measure owing to the very circumstance on which his fame is made to depend, to that talent for imitation, which induced him to veil all his sentiments in the garb of antiquity. His genius would be more fairly estimated, and be ranked much higher, if his language were reduced to the modern standard. This would be a less difficult task than appears from the uncouth orthography of his poems, and perhaps there is no stronger proof of the impotence than arises from this very facility. Chaucer requires translation as much as Homer, Virgil, or Dante, to make him familiar to a modern ear: the most poetical parts of Chatterton on the contrary, with little other alteration than that of new spelling, and sometimes the substitution of words, (but never of phrases) become at once as polished verses as most of the present day. These observations have induced me to offer, as a specimen, the Song of the Minstrels in Aella, on which I have bestowed no other labour than what I have just stated to be necessary. What remains of its antique dress is only enough to mark its character, and give it an agreeable peculiarity.

FIRST MINSTREL.

THE budding flow'et blushes at the light,
The meads are sprinkled with the yellow
hue;
In daisied mantle is the mountain dight;
The tender Cowslip bendeth with the dew;
Through leafy trees, whose green tops touch
the skies,
Wak'd by the gentle wind, soft whispering
sounds arise.
The evening comes, and brings the dew
along;
The western sky with golden radiance shines;
Sweet Minstrels tune the cheerful village
song;
Young ivy round the cottage door-post
'twines;
I lay me on the grass; yet, to my will,
Though all is fair around, there wanteth
something still.

SECOND MINSTREL.

So our first father thought in Paradise,
Where heav'n and earth did homage to
his mind;
In woman man's supremest pleasure lies,
Man's first and best delight is woman-kind.
Go; take a wife unto thine arms, and see,
Winter, and russet hills will have a charm for
thee.

THIRD MINSTREL.

When Autumn bare and sun-burnt doth ap-
pear,
With golden hand gilding the falling leaf,
Bringing up Winter to fulfil the year,
And bears upon his back the ripen'd sheaf;
With forest-feed when all the hills are white,
And thro' the blazing sky oft gleams the
northern light:

When

When the fair apple, red as evening sky,
Doth bend the tree unto the fruitful
ground;

When juicy pears, and berries of black die,
Dance in the air, and all is glad around;
Then, be the evening foul, or evening fair,
Methinks my heart's delight is mingled with
some care.

SECOND MINSTREL.

Angels are painted as of neither kind,
And angels only from desire have rest;
There is a somewhat in the human mind
That without woman never can be blest.
There is no fainted hermit, but the light
Of lovely woman fires, and "cheers his dull-
ed sprite."

Woman for man, not for herself, was made,
Bone of his bone, and child of his desire;
To him from whom she sprang, she flies for aid,
Her gentle frame less mix'd with native fire;
Therefore the fire of love is giv'n, to heat
Her milkiness of kind, and make herself com-
pleat.

So, without woman, man yet kindred were
To savage beasts, and war his sole employ;
But woman bade the spirit of Peace appear,
And won the brutal mind to love and joy:

Then let a wife be to thy bosom prest!
In marriage-life alone can man be highly blest.
EMMELGES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following concluding Lines of the Frag-
ment of Simonides, was by mistake omitted
in our last number.]

BUT still one race remains, (and oh! most
blest

Among mankind, of such a wife possest!)
One only race, from every censure free,
And every fault, the daughter of the *Bee*.
Superior to her sex, some winning charm
Of grace almost divine furrounds her form;
Her industry supports her husband's name,
Her care maintains his honour and his fame,
Her love instructs a fair and numerous race
To share his glories, and supply his place.
Blest she descends into the vale of years
With the lov'd partner of her youthful cares,
And peaceful age, which no vain trouble
moves,

Exalts their union, and their love improves.

EMMELGES.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Astronomy.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this
Learned Society some further Ob-
servations and Remarks on the Figure,
Climate, and Atmosphere of Saturn and
its Ring. It is known that the axis of
the planet's equator, as well as that of
the ring, keeps its parallelism during the
time of its revolution about the sun;
and hence it follows, that the same
change of situation, by which the ring
is affected, must also produce similar al-
terations in the appearance of the pla-
net: but since the shape of Saturn,
though not strictly spherical, is very dif-
ferent from that of the ring, the changes
occasioned by its aspects will be so mi-
nute that they only can expect to per-
ceive them who have been accustomed
to look at very small objects, and who
are furnished with instruments that will
show them distinctly, with a high and
luminous magnifying power. In the year
1789, Dr. Herschel ascertained the pro-
portion of the equatorial to the polar
diameter of Saturn to be 22.81 to 20.61:
in this measure was included the effect
of the ring on the figure of the planet,
though its influence had not been in-
vestigated by direct observation. The
rotation of the planet was determined
afterwards by changes observed in the

configuration of the belts. The Doctor,
in speaking of the necessity of high mag-
nifying powers, says, that a low power,
such as 200 or 160, is not sufficient to
show it to one who has not already seen
it perfectly well with an adequate high
power: an observer, therefore, who has
not an instrument that will bear a very
distinct magnifying power of 500, ought
not to expect to see the outlines of Sa-
turn so well defined as to have a right
conception of its figure. The quintuple
belt is generally a good criterion; if that
cannot be seen, the telescope is not suf-
ficient for the purpose: but when once
a person has had a clear and luminous
sight of the planet with high powers, he
may then gradually lower the power, in
order to be assured that the great curva-
ture of the eye-glasses giving these high
powers has not occasioned any decep-
tions in the figure to be investigated.

The observations of Dr. Herschel on
the figure of Saturn were made during
the present year, from April the 16th to
June the 9th inclusive; upon which he
observes, that the following particulars
remain as the last year's observations
have established them. "The flatten-
ing at the poles of Saturn is more ex-
tensive than it is on the planet Jupiter.
The curvature in high latitudes is also
greater than on that planet. At the
equator,

equator, on the contrary, the curvature is rather less than it is on Jupiter." Upon the whole, therefore, the shape of the globe of Saturn is not such as a rotatory motion alone could have given it. "I see," says Dr. Herschel, "the quintuple belt, the division of the ring, a very narrow shadow of the ring across the body, and another broader shadow of the body upon the following part of the ring: and unless all these particulars are very distinctly visible, we cannot expect that our instrument should show the outlines of the planet sufficiently well to preserve its peculiar formation."

From the latest observations it is inferred: 1, that the breadth of the ring is to the space between the ring and the planet, as about 5 to 4. 2, The ring appears to be sloping towards the body of the planet, and the inside edge of it is probably of a spherical, or perhaps hyperbolic, form. 3, The shadow of the ring on the planet is broader on both sides than in the middle: this partly is a consequence of the curvature of the ring, which in the middle of its passage across the body hides more of the shadow in that place than at the sides. 4, The shadow of the body upon the ring is a little broader at the north than the south, so as not to be parallel with the outline of the body; nor is it so broad at the north as to become square with the direction of the ring. 5, The most northern dusky belt comes northwards on both sides as far as the middle of the breadth of the ring where it passes behind the body. It is curved towards the south in the middle.

"I viewed Jupiter," says the Doctor, "and compared its figure with that of Saturn. An evident difference in the formation of the two planets is visible. To distinguish the figure of Jupiter properly, it may be called an ellipsoid, and that of Saturn a spheroid."

With regard to the periodical changes of the colour of the polar regions of Saturn, Dr. Herschel has formerly shown that an alternate periodical change takes place in the extent and brightness of the north and south polar spots on the planet Mars; on which he suggested an idea that the cause of the brightness might be a vivid reflection of light from frozen regions, and that the reduction of the spots might be ascribed to their being exposed to the sun; and he conceives that, from the various observations that he has made from time to time with high magnifying powers, during a space

beginning from June 25, 1781, to June 3, 1806, similar conclusions may be drawn with respect to the appearance of the polar regions of Saturn. In comparing his notes taken in 1781 with observations made in the spring of the present year, he says, these contrasted with those which were made when the south-pole was in view, complete nearly half a Saturnian year, and the gradual change of the colour of the polar regions seems to be in a great measure ascertained. Should this be still more confirmed, there will then be some foundation for admitting these changes to be the consequence of an alteration of the temperature in the Saturnian climates. And if we do not ascribe the whiteness of the poles, in their winter seasons, immediately to frost or snow, we may at least attribute the different appearance to the greater suspension of vapour in clouds, which, it is well known, reflect more light than a clear atmosphere through which the opaque body of the planet is more visible. The regularity of the alternate changes at the poles ought, however, to be observed for at least two or three Saturnian years; and this, on account of their extraordinary length, can only be expected from the successive attention of astronomers.

From observations on the change of the colour at the polar regions of Saturn, arising probably from a periodical alteration of temperature, it is inferred that Saturn does possess an atmosphere, as the frequent changes noticed can scarcely be ascribed to alterations of the surface of the planet itself: "and if we add," says this learned astronomer, "to this consideration, the changes I have observed in the appearance of the belts, or even the belts themselves, we can hardly require a greater confirmation of the existence of such an atmosphere."

Vegetable Chemistry.

Mr. KNIGHT, who, according to Professor Davy, has, in his papers laid before the Royal Society, exhibited some of the finest specimens of pure analogies ever offered to the public, appears again as a contributor to this learned body. The subject now is, *the inverted action of the alburnous vessels of trees*. He has already proved that the fluid by which the various parts (that are annually added to trees, and herbaceous plants, whose organization is similar to that of trees,) are generated, has previously circulated through their leaves, either in the same or preceding season, and subsequently descended

descended through their bark. Subsequent experiments have confirmed this theory. It is generally admitted, that the matter which enters into the composition of the radicles of the germinating seeds, existed previously in their cotyledons; it follows, that the first motion of the true sap at this period is downwards. And as no alburnous tubes exist in the radicles of germinating seeds during the earlier periods of their growth, the sap in its descent must either pass through the bark or the medulla. But the medulla does not apparently contain any vessels calculated to carry the descending sap; whilst the cortical vessels are, during this period, much distended and full of moisture: and as the medulla certainly does not carry any fluid in stems or branches of more than one year old, it can scarcely be suspected that it at any period conveys the whole current of the descending sap. As the leaves grow and enter on their office, cortical vessels, in every respect apparently similar to those which descended from the cotyledons, are found to descend from the bases of the leaves; and there appears no reason to suspect that both do not carry a similar fluid, and that the course of this fluid is, in the first instance, always towards the roots.

The ascending sap, on the contrary, rises wholly through the alburnum and central vessels; for the destruction of a portion of bark, in a circle round the tree, does not immediately, in the slightest degree, check the growth of its leaves and branches; but the alburnous vessels appear, as well from former experiments as from those now related, to be capable of an inverted action, when that becomes necessary to preserve the existence of the plant. We cannot follow Mr. Knight in all his curious and interesting experiments. In tuberose-rooted plants, he observes, the roots and stems which collect and convey the sap in one season, and those in which it is deposited and reserved for the succeeding season, are perfectly distinct organs: and from one of these, viz. the potatoe, he obtained some interesting and decisive results. The principal object was to prove, that a fluid descends from the leaves and stem to form the tuberous roots of this plant; and that this fluid will in part escape down the alburnous substance of the stem, when the continuity of the cortical vessels is interrupted. The early potatoe, it is well known, never affords either blossoms or seeds, a

peculiarity which Mr. Knight attributed to a privation of nutriment, owing to the tubers being formed preternaturally early, and thence drawing off that portion of the true sap, which, in the ordinary course of nature, is employed in the formation and nutrition of blossoms and seeds. To ascertain this, he planted some cuttings of a very early potatoe in garden-pots, heating the mould as high as possible, and planting the root nearly at the top. When the plants had grown a few inches high, they were secured by strong sticks, and the mould washed away from the base of the stems by a strong current of water. Each plant was now suspended in air, and had no communication with the soil, except by its fibrous roots; and as these are perfectly distinct organs from the runners which generate and feed the tuberous roots, the formation of them was easily prevented. Efforts were soon made by every plant to generate runners and tuberous roots; these were destroyed as soon as they became perceptible, and an increased luxuriance of growth became visible in every plant, numerous blossoms were emitted, and every blossom afforded fruit. Conceiving that a small part only of the true sap would be expended in this way, Mr. K. was anxious to know what use nature would make of that which remained; he prevented, therefore, the formation of tubers on any part of the plants, except the extremities of the lateral branches; those being the points most distant from the earth, in which the tubers are naturally deposited. After some struggle, the plants became perfectly obedient to Mr. K.'s wishes, and formed their tubers precisely in the places he had assigned them. Many of the joints of the plants, during the experiment, became enlarged and turgid; and he thinks, if he had totally prevented the formation of regular tubers, these joints would have acquired an organization capable of retaining, life and of affording plants in the succeeding spring. Another experiment we shall give in his own words:

“I had another variety of the potatoe, which grew with great luxuriance, and afforded many lateral branches; and just at the period when I had ascertained the first commencing formation of the tubers beneath the soil, I nearly detached many of these lateral branches from the principal stems, letting them remain suspended by such portion only of alburnous and cortical fibres and vessels as

were

were sufficient to preserve life. In this position I conceived, that if their leaves and stems contained any unemployed true sap, it could not readily find its way to the tuberous roots, its passage being obstructed by the rupture of the vessels and by gravitation; and I had soon the pleasure to see that, instead of returning down the principal stem into the ground, it remained, and formed small tubers at the base of the leaves of the depending branches."

The preceding facts seem to prove, that the fluid from which the tuberous root of the potatoe, when growing beneath the soil, derives its component matter, exists previously either in the stems or leaves; and that it subsequently descends into the earth; and as the cortical vessels, during every period of the growth of the tuber, are filled with the true sap of the plant, and as these vessels extend into the runners which carry nutriment to the tuber, and in other instances evidently convey the true sap downwards, there appears little reason to doubt that through these vessels the tuber is naturally fed.

To ascertain whether the tubers would continue to be fed when the passage of the true sap down the cortical vessels was interrupted, Mr. Knight removed a certain portion of the bark: for some time the plants continued in health, and during that period the tubers continued to grow, deriving their nutriment, probably, from the leaves, by an inverted action of the alburnous vessels. The tubers, however, did not attain their natural size.

Mr. Knight has proved, with amputated branches of different species of trees, that the water which their leaves absorb when immersed in that fluid will be carried downwards by the alburnum, and conveyed into a portion of bark below the decorticated space; and that the insulated bark will be preserved alive and moist during several days: and hence he infers, that if the moisture absorbed by a leaf can be thus transferred, it appears extremely probable that the true sap will pass through the same channel. This power in the alburnum to carry fluids in different directions; probably answers very important purposes in hot climates, where the dews are abundant, and the soil very dry; for the moisture which the dews afford may thus be conveyed to the extremities of the roots; and HALE has proved that the leaves absorb most when placed in moist air,

and that the sap descends either through the bark or alburnum during the night.

Mr. Knight notices in this paper, that during the circulation of the sap through the leaves, a transparent fluid is emitted in the night from pores situated on their edges; and on evaporating this liquid, obtained from very luxuriant plants of the vine, he found a very large residue, similar in external appearance to carbonate of lime. Another curious observation is, that the roots of trees, though of much less diameter than their trunks and branches, probably contain much more alburnum and bark, because they are wholly without heartwood, and extend to a much greater length than the branches: hence he suspects, that when fir-trees are felled, their roots contain as much resinous matter, in a fluid state, as their trunks and branches, though not so much as is contained, in a concrete state, in the heart-wood of those.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Society have offered the following subjects for premiums for the present year:

No. I. Cottage.

To the person who shall build, and describe to the Board, the cheapest cottage; being at the same time durable and comfortable, with not less than two rooms above, and the same number below—the gold medal.

A plan, elevation, and account of the materials and expence, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. II. Cottage.

To the person who shall produce to the Board, the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with estimates of the expence of erecting it—from five to ten guineas, according to merit.

To be produced to the Board on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

No. III. Cottages.

To the person who shall build on his estate the most cottages (proportioned to the rental of it) for labouring families, and assign to each land sufficient for a garden, not less than one third of an acre—the gold medal.

Accounts of the expences of building—land assigned—culture, if any—and state of the families, with the rent paid, verified by certificates, to be produced to the Board on or before the third Tuesday in April, 1807.

No. IV. Cows for Cottagers.

Doubts having been expressed by some persons, concerning the expediency of cottagers keeping cows, except on rich soils, the Board will give to the person who shall give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiments, of the best means of supporting cows

on poor land, in a method applicable to cottagers—the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced of the soil, articles cultivated, produce, stock kept, and every material circumstance, verified by certificates, on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. V. Land for Cottagers.

The Board being informed, that the labouring poor on the estates of several persons in Rutland and Lincolnshire, having land for one or two cows, and a sufficiency of potatoes, did not apply in the late scarcity for any parochial relief; and it appearing to be a great national object to spread so beneficial a system, the board will give to the person who shall explain, in the most satisfactory manner, the best means of rendering this practice as general through the kingdom as circumstances will admit—the gold medal.

To be sent to the Board on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1806.

No. VI. Culture of Plants.

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiments, tending to the improvement of the culture of each of the following plants respectively, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, tares, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, ruta-baga, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, clover, lucern, sainfoin, chicory, hemp, flax, hops—the silver medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in May, 1807.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. VII. Soiling Cattle.

To the person who shall, through the entire summer of 1806, keep the greatest number of cattle in stalls, houses, or confined yards, and fed entirely in the soiling method with green food—the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of cattle, and acres of food, and forts eaten, the quantity of dung made, with other circumstances of the experiment, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium for 1807, 1808, and 1809.

No. VIII. Comparison of Food to different Animals.

To the person who shall, by experiments, ascertain in the most satisfactory manner, and report to the Board, the comparative effect of certain articles of food when given to various kinds of live stock—the gold medal.

Grasses, natural and artificial, mown and weighed; hay, cut chaff, corn or pulse, oil-cakes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, &c. compared, in the production of mutton, beef, butter, and cheese; artificial grasses, cabbages, roots, and corn or pulse, in the production of mutton, beef, pork, or the flesh of poultry. It is required that the food be weighed and registered, and the animals also, with the increased weight noted from every sort of food.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 151.

Accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1807.

The same premium for 1808.

No. IX. Waste Land.

To the person who shall improve, and bring to the annual value of not less than 10s. an acre, the greatest number of acres heretofore waste, not less than fifty—the gold medal.

Accounts of the improvement, verified by certificates, including the state of the land before the experiment, and of the cultivation, expences, and produce, to be laid before the Board on or before the first Tuesday in March 1807.

Notice of the intended improvement to be sent to the Board, and therefore secrecy cannot be required.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. X. Waste Land

To the person who shall describe to the Board, in the most satisfactory manner, from actual experiment of not less than one acre, the most profitable mode, without the use of lime, of bringing heath-land (the spontaneous growth of which is a long or short ling, heath, or gorze) into cultivation, and a state of improvement—twenty guineas.

Accounts of the soil, previous to the improvement, and the means of effecting it, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1807.

The same premium for 1808.

No. XI. Draining.

To the person who shall lay before the board, the most satisfactory account of one of Mr. Elkington's drainages, or any other new mode equally useful—the silver medal.

The soil, and state of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the result of the operation, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium for 1807.

No. XII. Draining.

To the person who shall execute, and report to the Board in the most satisfactory manner, the greatest drainage, in a method the most applicable to the state of the soil—the gold medal.

The soil, and state of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the result of the operation, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium in 1807.

No. XIII. Embankments.

To the person who shall write, and produce to the Board, the most satisfactory account of some considerable embankment made by himself, or on his property, or under his superintendence; describing the soil taken in, its value before and after improvement; the use to which it is applied; and any other interesting circumstances; with a plan of the

4 D

lands,

lands, and a section of the bank—the gold medal.

To the account next in merit—the silver medal.

To be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

No. XIV. Folding Sheep.

To the person who shall, by a series of the most satisfactory experiments, ascertain the comparative advantages and disadvantages, and best method of folding or coting sheep—the gold medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1807.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. XV. Wool.

To the person who shall clip from sheep bred by himself, wholly or part Spanish blood, in the year 1806, the greatest value of wool (not under 5s. per pound scoured), ascertained by actual sale—the gold medal.

Accounts, specifying the weight, number of fleeces, and breed, to be delivered in on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

The same premium for the clip of 1807 and 1808.

No. XVI. Irrigation.

To the person who shall, in a country where irrigation is not generally in practice, water the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, and in the completest manner—the gold medal.

To the person who shall, under similar circumstances, water the next greatest number of acres, and in the completest manner—the silver medal.

Accounts of the old and new state of the land, and its value, and of the method, expence, and produce, verified by certificates, to be laid before the Board on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1807.

The same premiums for 1808.

No. XVII. Horses and Oxen.

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on the comparison of horses and oxen, in the general business of a farm—the gold medal.

No. XVIII. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers.

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments for comparing horses and oxen, or spayed heifers, in which their merit in regular work (an equal number of each being used), shall be ascertained—50l. or plate to that value.

It is required, that both be fed equally; that the quantity of hay and corn which each team eats be noted; that they perform the same work for one year, the oxen or heifers in harness; that both be weighed at the commencement and conclusion of the experiment; and that the oxen or heifers be not under five years old, nor the horses under six. Also, that an account of the daily work performed, and of the expence, be accurately kept and reported.

Accounts to be produced, verified by certificates, on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. XIX. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers, in One-Horse Carts.

It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some parts of the kingdom where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horse carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier, or other persons, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board—fifty guineas.

It is required that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old.

Accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. XX. Draught of Oxen.

To the person who shall discover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages—twenty guineas: being the amount of a legacy left by the late Colonel Goate, of Brentley, Suffolk, for this specific purpose, thus expressed.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ANDREW FLINT'S, (NORTHAMPTON-STREET,) for a *Machine upon an improved Construction, which may be used as a Steam-engine, and for other Purposes.*

IN the specification before us, this invention is first described as a moving power to be worked by the force of steam

only: we cannot, however, follow the patentee in his description so as to render it at all intelligible to our readers, without the aid of the figures which are attached to the said specification. In these are given different sections of the internal parts of an engine to be worked by steam, and although the engine may be placed

in any required position, either with its central shaft in a horizontal, a vertical, or an oblique direction, yet Mr. F. gives the preference in most cases to that position of the engine in which its shaft is placed perpendicularly to the horizon. Having shewn in what manner the invention is to be applied as a steam-engine, Mr. Flint says, that to adapt it to be worked by the pressure of a column of water, instead of the elastic force of steam, its parts will be nearly resembling those already described. The only precaution necessary is to make the aperture of the shaft, and of certain holes described, at least one-third of that of the float. Then less accuracy will be required in the packing. By connecting the shaft with water, or other liquor to be raised, and applying the external force to turn the machine, the water, &c. will be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere into the circular passage before described, whence it will be driven by the motion of the float in a continued stream through the shaft into the reservoir. In the same manner engines for extinguishing fires may be constructed. Blowing-engines also for furnaces and forges may be made on this plan, only observing that the packings should be as perfect as possible.

MR. WILLIAM COOKE'S (CHUTE-HOUSE, WILTS.) for *Improvements in the Construction of Waggon, and other Carriages having more than two Wheels.*

Instead of connecting the wheels with the carriage in the usual manner which confines the lower or bearing parts of all the wheels nearly in one plane, this invention allows one or more pairs to have considerable play or liberty in the axis or axle-tree of each pair, so that the said axis, when one of the wheels shall be raised or depressed by any obstacle or irregularity may assume, various positions out of the level, without requiring or causing the bed of the carriage, or any appendage belonging to it, to deviate from the ordinary position, unless the wheel shall exceed the allowed limits. This is done by the addition of an apparatus, about the place where the axis of such pair or pairs of wheels shall be connected with the carriage, so that the said parts may produce or admit the effect of a hinge or joint, by which the axis may be allowed to have either of its ends raised or depressed, without affecting the carriage within the limits. In some cases, Mr. Cooke makes the upper part or termination of the main pin in the form of a knob

or piece of a circular figure: with respect to the central line of the main pin, all the sections of the knob that can be made at right angles to the axis will be circular, but of a conical or spherical figure, in its longitudinal section, in order that when the said knob shall be inserted within a hollow cylinder of the same diameter as that of its greatest circular section, the said main pin may be at liberty to move side-ways out of the direction of the axis of the said cylinder. The knob is to be placed in a cylindrical hole in the bed of the carriage or flying pillow, or other appendage, taking care, by means of a nut, to prevent the same from coming out. The knob or cylinder does, in this construction, constitute that part of the connecting apparatus between the carriage itself and the axle-tree of the wheels to which the main pin belongs. The pole which supports the lower end of the main pin is suffered to have a little play to the right and left, and the main pin has a limited space for motion up and down in the holes through which it passes. The bearing part, which is usually circular, is made somewhat prominent, and circular in the upright section, so as to be lowest in the middle, and to admit the face of the axle-bed to shift its place of bearing according as the tilt or inclination of the axle-tree is greater or less. — This is only one of the methods described by the patentee for attaining his end, he has given others in his specification; and in order that his invention may be the better understood, he observes that the advantages to be gained by these improvements, are not only that the carriage itself is affected in its position, by any rise or depression of one of the wheels of any pair, but also that all the wheels are constantly kept in a state of bearing upon the ground notwithstanding any irregularities of the same, and that the extreme strain of the machinery, and actual danger to which common carriages are exposed, are by this method obviated and avoided.

MR. GEORGE WYKES, (WINSLEY, WILTS.) for a *Method of working Pumps of various Descriptions by Machinery, by which much manual Labour will be saved.*

The drawings which accompany this specification, to which we must refer the reader for more ample description, exhibit in one view the whole machinery for the working of pumps, as well as the separate parts. Mr. W. has also delineated part of a chain pump as now used in

ships, to shew how his own machinery acts upon it, and although one only is inserted, two or more may be worked or put in motion by the same machinery. We have also delineations of vertical and horizontal wheels, which may be reversed or transposed as occasion requires, so as to accelerate the motion of the pump or pumps which may be found necessary on board large ships, or in other situations where a larger power is desired. The ratio of the diameter of the wheels here given, are as four feet to two, but they may be of equal or varied dimensions. There is a shaft or spindle, whose length or dimension must be taken according to the situation of one wheel fixed to work the other at the top of the shaft. At the top of the shaft is a small head, properly mortised to admit bars or levers, and towards the middle of the shaft is a stay-collar, fastened to the floor or deck, to keep the shaft at a right angle with the horizontal wheel. The levers or hand-spikes, are about six feet long; but the length and size of these will depend upon the size of the pump, and the situation on which the machinery may be affixed. Another part of the drawing represents a different kind of pump-work to which this machinery is applicable in raising water, either on board ships, or upon land from wells, pits, ponds, &c. or in any situation where the raising and throwing up water may be required. The levers may be put in motion by cattle or any other adequate power.

MR. ISAAC BIRT'S, (PLYMOUTH DOCK,) for
a Black Paint, composed chiefly of
earthy and mineral Substances.

This invention consists in uniting in

proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black, in the following manner. Take of the blueish marly stone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, and of iron-stone, and of fine blue slate, and of under earth equal quantities, and reduce them by grinding or pounding to a very fine powder. To any quantity of these materials add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, so that there will then be seven-eighths of the earthy or mineral substances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces a superior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is used; but, for the purpose of using such paint, it must be ground in the usual way with oil, and then when mixed with oil, and being made up as other paint in general is, it may be used with the brush as in common practice. The aforesaid articles may also be taken separately, or two or three together, and prepared with lamp-black as before described. The invention is performed also by using ivory-black instead of lamp-black, though the latter is most esteemed by the patentee. The under-earth he procures from the coal-works in the Forest Dean: the blueish marly-stone is produced in the mining parts of Devon, and Cornwall. This invention consists only in the uniting the above-mentioned articles with lamp-black or ivory-black, and one-eighth is stated because that is the quantity generally used, and which in all the trials made by Mr. Birt, has never failed to produce the effect, though he has sometimes used as much as one-fifth, and on other occasions as little as one sixteenth.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work. (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENCE**

AGRICULTURE.

AN Essay on Wool, containing an Examination of the present Growth of Wool, in every District throughout the Kingdom, and the Means pointed out for its Improvement; by John Luccock, Woolstapler. 5s. 6d.

Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal; by H. I. Colebrook, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d. bds.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. 5, part 1. 12s. bds.

Practical Agriculture; or, a Complete System of Modern Husbandry, with the best Methods of Planting, and the improved Management of Live Stock; illustrated by one hundred Engravings, by W. Dickson, M.D. A new and much-improved edition, in 2 large vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. bds.

Tables

Tables for computing the Weight of Hay, Cattle, &c. by Measurement; with a comparative Table of the Weights at Edinburgh, to those in Use at Smithfield and elsewhere; by John Ainslie. Square 12mo. 1s. 6d.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Antiquarian Cabinet, displayed in a Series of elegant Views of the most interesting Objects of Curiosity in Great Britain. Number 1. 2s. 6d.

The Beauties of Antiquity; or, Remnants of Feudal Splendour and Monastic Times; by J. Hassell. Numbers 1 and 2. 2s. To be complete in thirty numbers.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of General Washington, compiled from his own Papers bequeathed to his Nephew; by John Marshall, Chief-justice of the United States. With numerous Maps, vol. 5, which complete the work. 4to. 11. 11s. 6d. and 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Public Characters for 1806-7, consisting of authentic Memoirs of distinguished Living Persons in the various Walks of Public Life 10s. 6d. bds.

The Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, containing 13,000 Articles, and 4000 more than any other Dictionary; a new edition corrected and revised to the Year 1806, by John Watkins, L.L.D. 16s. bds.

The History of the Life, Battles, and Campaigns, of Buonaparte, from his Birth, down to the present Time, with twelve Portraits, by W. L. Van Els. To be completed in 3 vols. vol. 1. 6s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Adrian and Orrila; or, a Mother's Vengeance; by W. Dimond. 2s. 6d.

The Vindictive Man; a Comedy in five Acts; by Thomas Holcroft. 2s. 6d.

Tekeli; or, the Siege of Montgatz; a Melo-drama, in three Acts; by Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s.

Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture and Action; illustrated by sixty-five beautiful Engravings expressive of the various Passions, and of the modern Costume of the London Theatres; by Henry Siddons, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. 21s. bds.

EDUCATION.

The Panorama of Youth, by Mary Stern-dale, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. bds.

HISTORY.

Hollingshead's Chronicles of Scotland, 4to. with plates, 30s. bds.

MEDICINE.

Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone; or, Diseases of the Bladder and Prostrate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra; by Henry Johnson. 8vo. 5s. boards

Observations on Indigestion; translated from the French Memoir of M. Daubenton. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Treatise on Insanity; by P. Pinel. 8vo. 9s. bds.

A Practical Treatise on the Powers of Cantharides when used Internally; demonstrated by Experiment and Observation; by J. Robertson. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Observations on Morbid Persons; by Joseph Adams, M. D. F. L. S. in two parts. 4to. 25s. bds.

Esculapius; or, the Pocket Physician, a Collection of scarce and curious Receipts in Medicine and Surgery. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

First Impressions; or, Sketches from Art and Nature, animate and inanimate; by J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A. 8vo. 18s. bds. on large paper. 27s.

Canine Gratitude; by Jos. Taylor. 3s. bds.

Eccentric Mirror; by G. H. Wilson. Number 1. 6d. To be continued weekly.

The Miscellaneous Productions of Thomas Dawson Lawrence, Esq. &c. &c. a veteran Officer. 6s. bds.

The Oxford Review; or, a New and Independent Critical Journal, written by Members of the University of Oxford. No. 1. To be continued monthly. 2s. 6d.

Classic Tales, Serious and Lively, carefully selected from English Authors of original Genius, and newly translated from the Classics of other Languages. Part I. 2s. 6d.

More Miseries; addressed to the Morbid, the Melancholy, and the Irritable. 5s. bds.

The British Indian Monitor; by John Bothwick Gilchrist, Esq. L.L.D. vol. 1. 20s.

The Pastor's Daughter, &c. by Kotzebue. 4 vols. 18s. bds.

Anecdotes, Narratives, &c. by the same Author. 3 vols. 15s. bds.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Physics; or, Physical Auscultation of Aristotle, translated from the Greek, with copious Notes, by Thomas Taylor.

NOVELS.

Novellettes, by Augustus Von Kotzebue, 3 vols. with plates. 15s.

A Summer by the Sea; by Orlando, 2 vols. 10s. sewed.

A Simple Narrative; or, a Visit to the Newton Family, 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

Convent of Notre-Dame; or, Jeanette, 2 vols. 9s. sewed.

Convict; or, Navy Lieutenant; by Mrs. Parsons, 4 vols. 12s.

Human Beings, by F. Lathom, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. bds.

The Discarded Son, by Mrs. Roche.

POETRY.

Original Poems, by a Lady; revised by Cooper: foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Poetical Trifles, by J. H. Mills, of the Theatre Royal, Manchester. 3s. 6d. bds.

Turf House, a Poem. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Hive; or, Songster's Repository for 1807. 1s.

The Sky-Lark; a choice Collection of Songs for 1807. 1s.

Classical English Poetry, containing all the Genius of the British Poets, selected by Dr. Mavor

Mavor and Mr. Pratt, two editions, one for Schools, price 5s. 6d. bound; and the other elegantly printed as a *Bijou* for the Library. 8s. bds.

The Pocket Volume of Humour, being a choice Collection of Epigrams, by Joseph Taylor. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A Genuine and Correct Report of the Speeches of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt in the House of Commons, from his Entrance in Parliament in 1781, to the close of the Session in 1803, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. bds.

The State of the Negotiation; with Details of its Progress, and Causes of its Termination in the Recall of Lord Lauderdale. 2s. 6d.

The Whole of the Correspondence and official Notes relating to the late Negotiation with France, as they appeared in the *Moniteur* of November 26. 3s.

The Poll for Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Colchester, 1806. 1s.

History of the Election for Members for Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool, 1806. 3s. 6d.

The Poll for Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Oxford, 1806. 2s. 6d.

History of the Westminster Election, 1806. 2vo. 6s. bds.

THEOLOGY.

A Defence of the established Protestant Faith, a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington Butts, October 19, 1806, by Robert Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer. 2s.

A Serious Address to the Parochial Clergy of the Church of England on the increasing Influence of the People called Methodists, by a Layman. 1s.

A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, June 1806, being Commencement Sunday; by Edward Maltby, D.D. 2s.

A Discourse delivered to the United Congregations of Protestant Dissenters in Exeter, November 2, 1806, by Lant Carpenter. 1s.

The Fathers of the English Church; or, Selections from the Writings of the Reformers and Early Divines. Number 1. 1s.

Select Sermons, by Alexander Cleeve, A.B. for the Benefit of the Widow and Female Children of the Author, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Bibliotheca Sacra; or, General Dictionary of the Bible, explaining every Word, Term, History, &c. &c. occurring in the Sacred Oracles, 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps, &c. 22s. bds.

An Introductory Key to the Bible, on a Plan never before attempted. Number 1. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of London for 1807, being a full and accurate Guide to the British Metropolis, with Maps, Views, &c. bound in red. 5s.

The Ambulator; or, Guide within Twenty-five Miles of the Metropolis, a new and much improved Edition, illustrated with 16 beautiful Views. 10s. bds.

TRAVELS.

The 4th volume of the Monthly Publication of new and contemporary Voyages and Travels; containing Durand's Voyage to Senegal, Depons' Voyage to the Caraccas, and original Tour in Wales in 1805, and Kotzebue's Italy, with plates. 15s. bds.

A Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland; by Patrick Neill, A.M. 8vo. 5s.

New Foreign Books just imported by T. Bosley, 4, Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

FROM GERMANY.

Tableaux Pittoresques des Mœurs, des Usages, & des Divertissemens des Russes, Tartares, Mongols, & autres Nations de l'Empire Russe, en 40 planches, enluminées d'après des desseins faits sur lieux, dans un Voyage avec le célèbre Conseiller d'Etat de Pallas, par Geissler, avec un Texte par Richter, 3 numbers, each 1l. 11s. 6d.

Jeux & Divertissemens du Peuple Russe, ouvrage enrichi de 12 planches enluminées, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Description de tous les Peuples qui se trouvent sous la Domination bienfaisante d'Alexandre I. Empereur de toutes les Russies, enrichie de gravures col. par Hempel & Geissler, 4to. 3l. 3s.

Costumes, Mœurs & Coutumes des Russes, avec fig. col. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Vie de l'Amour, représentée en 25 gravures, avec fig. col. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Vie de l'Amour, avec fig. noires. 10s. 6d.

Linnei Species Plantarum, cur. Willdenow, vol. 4, p. 1. 12s.

Vahlhi Enumeratio Plantarum, 2 vols. 8vo. Hauniae, 1806. 1l. 16s.

Kegel's Handel in Hamburg, vol. 1. 4to, 1806. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Cleminius, St. Petersburgischer Handels-Correspondent. 9s.

Göde's England, Wales, Irland, und Schottland, 5 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Ollian's Gedichte, von Stollberg, 3 vols. 4to. vellum paper. 3l. 3s.

Klopstock's Werke, 9 vols. 4to. vellum paper. 9l.

FROM SWEDEN.

Synonymia Insectorum, oder Versuch einer Synonymie aller bisher bekannten Insecten, nach Fabricii Systema von Schönherr, mit Kupfern, Stockholm, 1806. 9s.

Exposition des Operations faites en Lapponie, pour la Détermination d'un Arc du Meridien, redigée par Svanberg, Stockholm, 1805. 9s.

Collectio Nomenclatorum Cuscorum, quos acre expressos, edidit J. Hallenberg, Stockholm. 6s.

Moberg's Grammar for Swedes to learn English. 10s. 6d.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE public will learn with concern that no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of the six Herculaneum MSS. which were presented by the King of Naples to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other five rolls.*

The scarcity of original Voyages and Travels in our language, has often been described by foreign critics to be an opprobrium on English literature. We, therefore, gladly announce at all times every respectable design of this kind. Mr. HERIOT, postmaster of British America, a gentleman who unites a superior talent for drawing with the literary and scientific attainments necessary to form an interesting traveller, has availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his official situation, and is preparing for publication a splendid work descriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Heriot will first give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better description than any now existing in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the river St. Laurence, by land and water; across the several lakes to Lake Superior; describing in this immense route every prominent feature which can be interesting to political

economy and commerce. The embellishments will consist of about 20 views, 12 new plants, some animals, and several characteristic representations of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

The important and interesting science of Physical Geography seems to be every where making rapid advances to the utmost perfection of which it is capable. In England, the most extensive work ever published upon this subject may be expected from the press in the course of the next or following month. It consists of a plate engraved by Merigot, of Paris, from a drawing by Mr. RIDDELL, in which all the principal mountains on our globe are represented in their proportions of actual height above the level of the sea, with every possible attention to accuracy of form, with the varying boundary of perpetual congelation which determines the height to which vegetation reaches in every degree of latitude. In the intervals between the mountains are introduced the heights of all the different cities, inhabited places, and sources of rivers, which indicate the general level of each continent, and enable the observers to ascertain the elevation of the principal mountains above their own bases, as above the level of the sea. The plate contains, upon the whole, upwards of 750 objects, so grouped as to form a very interesting picture. It is explained by a scale graduated in feet, which slides along the surface of the plate, and contains the name of every mountain opposite to its respective height. This is more than twice the size of any plate ever engraved on one piece of copper, or printed on one sheet of paper, being four feet eight inches by three feet, exclusive of margins, and has consequently required both the press and paper to be made on purpose at a very great expence. It will be accompanied by a Geographical and Physical Account of Mountains, their mineral composition, &c. &c., in three quarto volumes, by Mr. Wilson, which will concentrate in one work all the best ascertained geological facts, as well with regard to those mountains which have been measured, as those whose height has not been ascertained. The first volume is in the

* It will be recollected, that at the same time the King of Naples presented these rolls to the Prince of Wales, an equal number was sent to the National Institute of France. As we have heard nothing of the progress made in unrolling them, we are to suppose that the French have had no better success than ourselves. The lovers of literature are naturally anxious to hear of the steps which will be taken by the new French government at Naples, relative to the entire library of these curiosities, which it is to be feared was abandoned by the old government when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

the press, and will be delivered to the subscribers with the print, which has been for some time ready, in the course of the next or following month; and the succeeding volumes will speedily follow. Messrs. Humboldt, Buck, and Tralles, have recently taken up the same idea at Berlin, and are employed upon a plate which will represent about 150 mountains; but their work is connected with a theory on the general elevation of *sirata*.

Miss OWENSON, whose *Novice of St. Dominick's*, and *Wild Irish Girl*, have proved the title of her genius to the attention of the public, is about to exhibit new claims to respect in a volume of original poetry, which will speedily be published, under the title of the *Lay of an Irish Harp*.

The fifth volume of the *Poetical Register* is in the press, and will be published early in January.

The proprietor of Dr. GREGORY's new *Cyclopedia*, which will be completed on the 1st of February, has announced that after the 1st of May the price of the parts will be raised from 9s. to 10s. each, the entire work from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

Mr. THELWALL will commence a new *Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution*, on Monday, Jan. 5, at his house in Bedford Place, Russell Square. The following subjects are to occupy the scientific part of the course: education, and management of the voice; enunciation, distinctness, articulation, &c.; measure, and melody of speech; rhythmus; pronunciation, accent, and emphasis; theatrical and rhetorical gesture. The critical portions of the lectures will be principally devoted to the eloquence of the senate and the pulpit; and under the former of these heads will include an ample criticism of the oratory and orators of the last parliament, with extracts from several of the most celebrated speeches, in the manner of the respective speakers. The lectures will be delivered, as usual, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock; and the different courses of private instruction to foreigners, persons with impediments, and oratorical and theatrical students, will be continued at Mr. Thelwall's institution, from the hours of nine till five every day.

* It is an anecdote which deserves notice, that the late Mr. Pitt employed the last hours of his life in the perusal of this elegant novel.

Mr. THOMAS BURNET is about to publish the *Sweets of Solitude*, and other poems, by subscription.

Mr. JOHN HOWARD RICE has in the press a promising school-book, entitled, *Collectanea Oratoria*, or the *Academic Orator*.

Dr. HERDMAN has in the press a second *Discourse on the Management of Infants*, and the *Treatment of their Diseases*, written in a plain familiar style, for the use of mothers and those who have the management of infants.

In the course of the present month will appear a *Fasciculus*, containing *thirty-five* dried specimens of English grasses, and a small packet of the seeds of each kind; with generic specific descriptions, and practical remarks. By JOHN THORNHILL, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their *Lectures on Midwifery*, and the *Diseases of Women and Children*, on Thursday the 22d of January. The lectures are read at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, every morning at a quarter past ten o'clock, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

The first part of Dr. CLUTTERBUCK's *Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever*, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month.

A new periodical publication in polite criticism, entitled the *Theatrical Review*; comprehending a complete register of the dramatic representations of the London theatres, from the commencement of the present season, is announced for publication with the commencement of the year.

The following *Nomenclature of Ancient Architecture*, has lately been proposed with a view to affix precise terms to each peculiar style in English buildings.

First style.—Anglo-Saxon. This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the conversion of the Saxons, and the Norman conquest, from A. D. 597, to A. D. 1066.

Second style.—Anglo-Norman, by which will be meant that style which prevailed from 1066 to 1189, including the reigns of William I and II Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.

Third style.—English, from 1189 to 1272, embracing the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III.

Fourth style.—Decorated English, from 1272 to 1461, including the reigns of Edwards I. II.

II. and III., Richard II., and Henrys IV. V. and VI.

Fifth style.—*Highly decorated, or florid English*, from 1461 to 1509, including the reigns of Edwards IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII.

From this era we lose sight of all style and congruity; and the public buildings erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and James I. may be characterised by the terms of *debased English*, or *Anglo-Italian*.

A valuable publication is announced by subscription, to be called the London Negotiator; to consist of a complete set of tables of Foreign Exchange, calculated from the lowest exchange to the highest; and shewing, at one view, any sum of foreign money reduced into British sterling, and British money into foreign, with those countries with which London exchanges.

The late JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. R. A. celebrated amongst men of science for the production of the Lunar Globe, left at his death two lunar planispheric drawings, the result of numberless telescopic observations, scrupulously measured by a micrometer: one of which drawings exhibits the lunar disk in a state of direct opposition to the sun, when the eminences and depressions are *undetermined*, and every intricate part, arising from colour, form, or inexplicable causes, is developed and delineated; the other, of precisely the same proportion, represents the eminences and depressions of the moon *determined* as to their form with the utmost accuracy, producing their shadows when the sun is only a few degrees above the horizon of each part. The former of these was correctly engraved by Mr. Russell, who had likewise very considerably advanced in the engraving of the latter, when death terminated his labours: it is however left in such a forward state, that it will be finished with the greatest exactness, and all possible dispatch.—Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Newman-street, son and successor of the late Mr. Russell, proposes to publish by subscription these lunar plates. The price to be five guineas, half of which sum is to be paid at the time of subscribing.

A Sunday Newspaper has been commenced at Cork; other news papers are announced in London: all so many proofs of the spirit of enquiry which pervades this empire.

It may gratify the curious in eastern literature to learn, that a number of articles, principally in the Bengal *Monthly Magazine*, No. 151.

guage, sent by the Baptist missionaries in Bengal, are now on sale at Mr. Burditt's, Paternoster-row.

Mr. WILSON's Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin at the theatre of anatomy, Great Windmill-street, on Tuesday, the 20th of January, 1807.

Mr. TAUNTON will resume his winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 31st of January, 1807, at eight o'clock in the evening precisely, at 21, Greville-street. The lectures will be continued at the same hour every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square, is undergoing considerable alterations, with a view to the construction of a magnificent suit of rooms, to be called the LINWOOD GALLERY, and solely appropriated to the exhibition of the pictures of Miss LINWOOD. The buildings will be completed after Christmas, and the exhibition will be opened in the spring, forming one of the permanent ornaments of the metropolis.

J. PIERSON, Esq. read the Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion to the Royal Society this winter. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the course of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulsations of animals in different latitudes, in order to ascertain their effect on their muscles. As an instance: in this climate the pulse of horses beat 36 times in a minute, that of cows 48, and that of men about 72; in Lapland, and other high northern latitudes, the human pulse does not beat more than from 45 to 50 times in a minute. Mr. P. has made numerous experiments on the muscles, in all which he found the muscular irritability completely destroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 96°; electricity, after such immersions, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever again restore the muscular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced similar effects on the muscular fibre, by instantly destroying its irritability. Hence the necessity of great caution in applying warm water to the surface of bodies recently immersed in water in cases of suspended respiration, as heat may be equally as bad as cold with regard to its effects on the muscular fibre, which by Mr. P. is considered in some degree the organ of life. Blood he regards

regards as essential to life only as a stimulus to muscular irritability, and the abstraction of blood occasions death through the want of its stimulating powers to the muscles. The stomach he considers as the most important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is so excessive that a blow on it will instantly destroy life, though the heart can support a wound some days.

The subject of the Bakerian Lecture, by HUMPHREY DAVY, Esq., was On some Chemical Effects of Electricity. This ingenious chemist has proved that even in distilled water there is combined both vegetable and animal matter, besides nitrogen gas and salt. Hence he has ascertained that electricity does not generate fixed alkali, but only evolves it.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glasgow, has invented types or figures, formed of burnt clay or porcelain, for painting patterns upon calicoes, or designs for articles to be sewed or tamboured. These types, we are informed, are not liable to be destroyed by fire, nor by lying in a damp place. They may be made to a certain depth, so as to be varied at pleasure to the taste or fancy, the same as letter-press printing types. A certain number may be marked on each type, to ascertain the exact proportion of the price of tambouring or sewing; the rates of the same work being frequently very irregular, for want of a regular standard to calculate them by. They may be made at less than half the price of those cut in wood, are more durable, and finer than any cut in wood.

Professor DAVY has discovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable substances, consists chiefly of silic. He was led to the subject by seeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark strike sparks of fire.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has laid before the Board of Agriculture a very valuable paper on the Culture of Spring Wheat, which is much practised in Lincolnshire. Besides other details, we are informed that Mr. William Showler dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land, which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder, and two inches deep: two grains were put into each hole. The produce was seven quarters, which was as much, at least, as could have been expected from eighteen or even

twenty-one bushels sown broadcast on the same land.

By a careful analysis by Professor DAVY, the following results have been obtained from different kinds of wheat:

	gluten.	starch.	insoluble parts.
From 100 parts of			
Sicilian wheat	21	75	5
Ditto of spring wheat of 1804	24	70	6
Ditto of good English wheat of 1803	19	77	4
Ditto of blighted wheat of 1804	13	52	44

Hence it may be deduced, that bread made of flour of spring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat, because spring wheat contains a larger proportion of the gluten or animalized matter; and, also, that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of spring wheat more than two per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the same weight, as the excess of the weight of insoluble matter, or bran, is no more than two per cent. when compared with good English wheat. Bread made of spring wheat is less white than that made of the better sorts of winter wheat, but it is more palatable; qualities probably owing to the excess of gluten contained in it.

Dr. WOLLASTON has invented a new portable blow-pipe for chemical experiments. It consists of three parts, so adapted to each other that they may be packed together, one within another. The interior tube is longer than the exterior, and the upper edge of the large end is turned outward, to diminish the effort of the lips requisite for retaining it in the mouth. The small extremity is placed obliquely, that the flame may be carried to a convenient distance from the eye.

Mr. BENNET, of Pythouse, in Wiltshire, is preparing to lay before the public a number of original letters of Charles I. and his friends, which have been preserved in his family.

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The Rev. ROGERS RUDING, vicar of Maldon, has issued proposals for publishing, in two quarto volumes, an historical account of the Coinage of Britain and its dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time.

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM is preparing for immediate publication an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the chapel in Essex-street; which we trust will be followed by the still more interesting lectures now delivering on the inspiration of the Scriptures.

A volume of Sermons, from the pen of the late Dr. HORSLEY, prepared by the author for the press, may be expected early in the present winter.

Professor DAVY, in one of his lectures at the Royal Institution, lately asserted, on the authority of a friend, that the cells of the bee are formed of a circular shape, and that by pressure they are reduced to the hexagonal form.

Mr. F. S. STUART, of Billericay, in Essex, announces that he was brought to the verge of the grave by a consumption of the lungs, and restored to perfect health, by eating three or four pints per day of ripe currants, white and red; and he mentions other persons who have been recovered from the same disease by the same means.

Mr. PRATT has in preparation a work of the novel kind, called Great and Little Folks, which will make its appearance in the present winter.

Germany.

Sir JOHN CARR'S Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, have been translated into German, by M. Zimmermann, and published at Rudolstadt, in two elegant volumes octavo.

Sweden.

A late admeasurement of a degree of latitude, by some Swedish astronomers in Lapland, makes it 1,114,774 metres, or 57,200 toises. The degree measured by Maupertuis in 1736, was 57,422 toises more than the new, and probably more correct, admeasurement.

Prussia.

M. HULTZ, a Prussian astronomer, published an opinion, in August last, that the sun at that time was undergoing some considerable change. This opinion was founded on a number of spots occupying one-fifth part of its diameter in their length, and one-nineteenth in their breadth. These spots varied in their form, and were perceptibly changed in the course of two or three hours.

M. BECHHOLZ has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Erfurt, an account of some new experiments on the ore of Platina. The author endeavours to reconcile the contradictions of the

English and French chemists relative to this metal. He finds that platina, in its crude state, contain four other metals, viz. osmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium.

Austria.

The late M. HADSI NIKU, an eminent Russian, founded a school at Cronstadt for the education of modern Greeks. It already contains 34 students. The objects of instruction are the principles of religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the ancient Greek. The professors are monks of Mount Athos.

Of the literary journals published in Germany, that of Halle is the most read; after this, that of Jena; of other periodical works, the Free-thinker is most in request, and after that the Gazette of the polite world. The Minerva of Archenholtz is read with much approbation. The gazette of Neuwid retains its former estimation.

France.

CUVIER has found in the Gypseous hills, near Paris, fossil bones belonging to a species of *surigue*, now existing only in America. Several bones of an unknown animal, to which he has given the name of *palæthorium*, supposed to have been eight feet long, and five feet high, have been found in many parts of France. Fossil bones, supposed to have belonged to a small kind of hippopotamus, have been discovered near the Arno in Italy. Teeth and bones, which, after minute observation, Cuvier assigns to the species of hyena now found at the Cape of Good Hope, have been dug up in various parts of Germany and France. A skull with many teeth, preserved in the cabinet of Stutgard, belonged also to that animal; it was found in 1700, near Canstadt, on the east bank of the Neckar. The adjacent hills contain ammonites, belemnites, reeds; and M. Autenrieth has discovered in the neighbourhood a whole prostrate forest of palm trees, two feet in diameter. There were found, also, elephant's bones, cart-loads of horses' teeth, rhinoceros' teeth, and some vertebræ, which seem to have belonged to the cetaceous tribe. In the same country, the bones of wolves and hyenas have been discovered, mingled in confusion; also vertebræ, asserted to have belonged to a bear of enormous size:—"What ages were those," exclaims Cuvier, "when the elephant and the hyena of the Cape lived together in our climates in forests of palm-trees, and associated

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The convent in which reposed the ashes of Laura, at Avignon, has lately been sold and demolished: and the character may be marked on each type, to ascertain the exact proportion of the price of tambouring or sewing; the rates of the same work being frequently very irregular, for want of a regular standard to calculate them by. They may be made at less than half the price of those cut in wood, are more durable, and finer than any cut in wood.

Professor DAVY has discovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable substances, consists chiefly of silica. He was led to the subject by seeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark strike sparks of fire.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has laid before the Board of Agriculture a very valuable paper on the Culture of Spring Wheat, which is much practised in Lincolnshire. Besides other details, we are informed that Mr. William Showler dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land, which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder, and two inches deep: two grains were put into each hole. The produce was seven quarters, which was as much, at least, as could have been expected from eighteen or even

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Mercury	-	1162577	8836135098921
Venus	-	455122	8835595689448
Earth	-	280000	8835940680000
Mars	-	146878	8835946519500
Jupiter	-	23616	8835946544448
Saturn	-	9516	8835946558008

The French astronomer remarks, that these numbers differ so little, that the deviation from the same precise number of seconds in each sum of revolutions is not greater than the uncertainty in the known durations of the planets, probably owing to the excess of gluten contained in it.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Le Caprif, pour le Piano-forte. Composé et dédié à M. H. par Louis Van Elck. appearance in the present winter.

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The ability with which Mr. Sanderfon has constructed these duets and trios, greatly merits our commendation. The melodies are conceived with much taste and sprightliness, and the combinations are scientific and ingenious. We have not heard them, but may safely vouch for their good effect in experienced hands.

The favourite Airs from the Ballet of La Danfomanie, performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, arranged for the Piano-forte, with additional Movements. Composed by T. Lattar. 8s.

Piano-forte performers will find in the music of this Ballet a variety of pleasing

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The convent in which reposed the ashes of Laura, at Avignon, has lately been sold and demolished; and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her place of interment, is transformed into a stable for mules and jackasses. Of the inscription on her tomb nothing now remains but "LAURA," and "*requiescat in pace!*"

The French excel every nation in Europe in projects. In announcing the following new canals which are projected in France, we think it proper to state that fifty of greater extent have been formed in England within the last 20 years:—A grand northern canal, in two branches. The first to effect the junction of the Scheld with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venlo. The second, the junction of the Meuse with the Rhine. —A canal to unite the Scheld and the Scarpe.—A lateral canal, to improve the navigation of the river La Haine. —A canal of the Lys to Liperlé. —A canal from Charleroy to Brussels. —A lateral canal to the Loire; very advantageous to the neighbouring departments for the exportation of their territorial productions and manufactures. —A canal from Niort to Rochelle; on which *prisoners of war* are to be employed till they are exchanged. —A canal from Nantes to Brest. The plan is to join the Loire and the Vilaine; the Vilaine with the Blavet; to be continued to Port-Launay and Brest, by the rivers Doré, Hières, and Anne.

M. DE LALANDE received, in the month of April, an anonymous letter, in which it is said that a German of high

reputation in several sciences discovered, fifty years ago, a remarkable period of 280,000 years for the return of the six planets to the same point of the heavens, and his opinion thereon is requested to be given. The number of revolutions found by the German for each of the planets have been reduced into seconds by Lalande, from the revolution as at present known, and are as under:

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Italy.

Last year was marked by terrible explosions of Vesuvius. On July 28, a concussion shook most of the houses in Naples; in the county of Molina, several towns and villages were almost entirely destroyed, and 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives. Soon after, Vesuvius appeared agitated; and on August 12, a violent eruption ensued, and the lava took its direction towards the sea with incredible velocity. Many naturalists, as Humboldt, Buck, the Duke Della Torre, Guy-Lussac, &c. were eye-witnesses of this eruption, and have published accounts, some of which we have long had in preparation to lay before our readers, but have been prevented by the pressure of communications.

East Indies.

It is said that the Directors of the East India Company, some time since, sent orders to their supercargoes to procure certain elementary books of the Chinese language, for the use of their college at Hertford. Their agent was zealous to obtain them from Pekin, but the government immediately prohibited their exportation, under the severest penalties!

The Christians at Pekin have lately been exposed to a violent persecution, in consequence of some irregularity in the conduct of persons of that religion; and a Mandarin, suspected of being friendly to them, was put to death.

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MUCH varied taste and sweetness of fancy form the principal features of this publication. Many passages as beautiful as original have struck us in the perusal, and excited our admiration of the versatile talents of the composer. The style of the several movements is, in point of difficulty of execution, so moderate, that we can recommend their practice to almost every stage of performers; and may confidently say that they are calculated to delight all tasteful hearers.

Le Captif, pour le Piano-forte. Composé et dédié à Mademoiselle M. H. par Louis Von Esch. 2s. 6d.

The *Captive* is a production of much genius and science. The modulation is artificial and uncommon, and the ideas in general display a fertile and well-cultivated fancy. The nature of the subject precluded the admission of those brilliant passages so frequently found in the piano-forte productions of Mr. Von Esch; yet the whole exhibits a series of striking thoughts, and carries with it an effect important and interesting.

The Celebrated Air "O Nancy wilt thou gang with me," with Variations for the Piano-forte, by Thomas Carter. 5s.

Mr. Carter, the composer of this original, pleasing and popular air, has recommended it to the notice of all tasteful piano-forte performers, by the eight excellent variations which he has now added to it. The passages are in several instances too trying for the hands of young practitioners; but are ingeniously conceived, and will be found greatly improving to those who aim at the higher powers of execution.

"When the busy Toil of Day is done," a favourite Ballad, composed by Mr. J. Terrail. 1s.

We are much pleased with the artless style of this ballad. The general cast of the melody is most happily characteristic; yet we cannot but enter our protest against the introduction of the accidental flat, at the words "My bounding heart beats merrily," and wish we could regard it as an accidental lapse of the judgment.

Twelve favourite Airs, composed and arranged as Duets, for Two Flutes and Three Trios. In a familiar Style for Three Flutes, by J. Sanderfon. 7s. 6d.

The ability with which Mr. Sanderfon has constructed these duets and trios, greatly merits our commendation. The melodies are conceived with much taste and sprightliness, and the combinations are scientific and ingenious. We have not heard them, but may safely vouch for their good effect in experienced hands.

The favourite Airs from the Ballet of La Dan-somanie, performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, arranged for the Piano-forte, with additional Movements. Composed by T. Latour. 8s.

Piano-forte performers will find in the music of this Ballet a variety of pleasing and improving movements. Indeed we seldom have found in the same number of pages, so much novel and interesting matter; passages so perfectly dramatic, and yet so well calculated to please in the chamber.

Petite Fantaisie et la Contrariante, pour le Piano-forte. Dediées à Lady Emily Percy, par Louis Von Esch. 2s.

The genius and science of Mr. Von Esch are very conspicuous in the present composition. A clearness of conception and facility of expression characterize the two movements of which it consists, and obviously point out the composer. We should scarcely do our duty not to recommend "La Petite Fantaisie," to the earnest notice of piano-forte practitioners.

The celebrated Air, "No, 'twas neither Shape nor Feature," arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has harmonized this charming air with considerable ability and judgment. The composition, as here given, assumes quite a new character and effect, and cannot be heard without delight by the lovers of fine melody combined with sound and well-regulated harmony.

"The Lads O'Arranteenie," a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannahill. The Music composed by Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. 1s.

"The Lads, O'Arranteenie," is a ballad of much merit. The melody is simple, purely Scotch, and well qualified to express the sentiment of the poetry.

Mr. Ross's muse has often excited our warmest commendation, and we should be unjust were we to withhold it in the present instance.

L'Heure du Matin, à quatre ou à deux mains, pour le Piano Forte. Composée par Augustus Vogt. 2s. 6d.

This piece is first arranged for two performers, and afterwards constructed for one; a plan which we cannot but commend, as highly accommodating to the practitioner, who is not always in a situation to command a partner. The production is simple, but pleasing, and if properly performed, will not fail to attract attention.

The Damask Rose, a favourite Ballad, written by J. B. Orme, Esq. Composed and Dedicated to Mr. Brakam, by T. Purday.

The melody Mr. Purday has given to

this well-written song does much credit to his taste and judgment. It flows with ease and smoothness, and produces an effect at once pleasing and impressive.

We are glad to have to announce the speedy publication of upwards of fifty songs, composed by the late ingenious Mr. Jonathan Battisill. They are selected from original manuscripts in the possession of the Hon. George Pomeroy, T. Forster, esq. and Messrs. Groombridge and Weldon, by Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral; and are to include the airs in the operas of *Almena* and the *Rites of Hecate*. The work is to be brought out in an elegant style, and to be embellished with a portrait of the composer.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* * The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON the evening of Wednesday the 17th of December, a council was held at the Royal Academy for the purpose of electing a president, and distributing the three silver annual prize medals; when after sitting from seven until half past eleven o'clock, Benjamin West, esq. was elected president! Mr. Wyatt, the late president, then presented the medals; to Mr. Mulready, for the best drawing from life. Mr. Cole, for the best model from life. Mr. Gandy, for an architectural drawing, which was a west view of St. Paul's, from actual measurement. Mr. Gandy's drawing was the only one presented for the architectural medal.

At the time of the last vacancy of a president of the Royal Academy, it was said that Mr. West had been driven from the chair by the ungenerous intrigues of some of the Royal Academicians,—that he had great reason to be dissatisfied with their mode of conducting their opposition to his re-election; and when he quitted the chair, James Wyatt, esq. was declared his successor, and it was not imagined that Mr. West would ever have the inclination or opportunity to return to the office.

We have been told, that for some time back, Mr. Wyatt has not indulged the Royal Academicians with much of his company at Somerset house; that sundry other gentlemen were proposed to be

set up in opposition to his re-election, but that the artists had so many opposite interests clashing with each other, that they could not agree; but at length, (with a very few exceptions) formed a coalition, and requested Mr. West to resume his former seat. He has done so, and by this, excited as much surprise as he did by quitting it. Without entering into the causes, or being certain that these are the precise circumstances, certain it is that his being again elevated to his lately abdicated seat, is creditable to the institution; as independent of all other considerations, a dispassionate looker-on will generally think that the president of a society of painters ought to be a painter, —the captain of a ship should be a sailor, —and a general of an army a soldier, &c. &c. This has been the declared system of all well regulated governments, and has been usually acted upon; though we recollect a few exceptions, one is recorded by Swift in his voyage to Laputa, where a person was appointed to be comptroller and director of the royal band of military engineers, because he was mouse-trap maker to the Emperor of Lilliput.

THE BRITISH GALLERY.

A gallery where the younger artists might at their leisure study and copy valuable pictures by the ancient masters, has

has been long wanted in this country. The liberal plan on which the British gallery in Pallmall has been conducted during the time it has been kept open for that purpose, has certainly given an opportunity of improvement to the present race of young painters, which was not enjoyed by their predecessors; and by many of the productions which we have seen, they appear to have availed themselves of it in a manner which must be gratifying to the noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally lent their pictures for the purpose. Many of the most capital pictures have been copied several times; and Mr. West, whose persevering application to his profession does him high honour, and exhibits an excellent example to the young students, has made a copy of that most brilliant picture, the portrait of Govertius, painted by Vandyke, which is in the collection of Mr. Angerstein. Mr. West's experience and knowledge of his art, justified him in taking a liberty which we should have been sorry to have seen taken by a young man. Vandyke painted the portrait without either of the hands: Mr. West, by introducing both the hands holding a book, has lighted up and essentially improved his copy from it. Besides the above by the president, there have been nine other copies made from this picture by different students in the gallery. The gallery was last month closed for this year, as a place of study from ancient pictures, and will in a short time be opened again for the exhibition and sale of pictures by English artists, as it was last year.

Love sheltered. H. Thomson, R.A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt. Published by Mrs. Macklin, Fleet-street.

"It's a cold rainy night, and I'm wet to the skin,
And I've lost my way Ma'am, so pray let me in."

Many of our readers will recollect this very pleasing picture, which excited much attention when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year; the taste and feeling so eminently displayed in the picture is very happily transferred to the copper in this very excellent print, which is well engraved in mezzotinto.

The Assembly Rooms at the Race Grounds near Madras. T. Daniell.

This is a very good print; but a European building, and European costume, manners, and follies, do not seem calculated to assimilate with Asiatic scenery.

The Right Honourable Henry Grattan, M.P. J. Ramsay, pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published by Turner, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.

This spirited and characteristic portrait is dedicated by permission to Lord Fitzwilliam, and it is uncommonly well engraved in mezzotinto.

The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool determined to erect a monument to the immortal hero of Trafalgar, in the principal square of their town. Mr. Rose was employed to prepare a suitable model, which he has completed with great ability, and it is to be immediately cast in bronze. The hero is placed erect in full uniform on the shaft of a column, which rises to a height proper to show the figure. On the front angles of the cornice over the pedestal are the figures of Britannia and Fame; the former weeping for the fallen warrior; while Fame endeavours to console her by pointing to a wreath of laurel, on which is inscribed the word TRAFALGAR. On the opposite side of the column appears a majestic figure of war, and below the plinth are several steps. The whole being designed with classical propriety, and finely executed, will, when finished, prove an ornament to the fine arts, and express the respect due to a hero, who was an honour to his country and his profession, and whose services will ever live in the grateful remembrance of survivors.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth has designed and etched a series of twenty-four plates, representing the progress of genius. They display great taste and fancy, and are intended as presents for the select and particular friends of her Royal Highness.

Mr. Ackermann has published the third number of the Seasons, or Flower Garden: being a selection of the most beautiful flowers that blossom at the same seasons of the year; carefully drawn from nature, with a description of each flower, some introductory observations on the arts, &c. by P. C. Henderson.

This number is entitled AUTUMN, and contains six very beautiful and elegant coloured engravings of the white jessamine, crimson carnation, convolvulus major, convolvulus minor, the scarlet poppy, and blue passion flower. The introduction is written with taste, and, as well as the description of each flower, will be found very useful to the student.

He is also publishing a little set of decorative prints of the twelve months, engraved with much taste by Agar, from designs which are in an eminent degree classical

classical and picturesque, by Mr. Burney.

The fashion of illustrating books by prints has been lately carried to a great height: for an insignificant old portrait of an insignificant character, not intrinsically worth one penny, will, in a sale of old prints, produce many pounds, because that character is mentioned in a history that is to be illustrated. A view of an old cottage, an old castle or an old church is held in equal estimation, if a battle has been fought or any other memorable circumstance is recorded as having happened in their vicinity.—Mr. Ackerman has introduced an illustration of a much more whimsical nature. Many of our readers must have seen a book lately published, entitled, the Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive, &c. To illustrate the twelve books of this very whimsical volume, Mr. Rowlandson has designed and engraved twelve plates, representing the leading calamities. They are published in a size to bind up with the volume, and we shall certainly find room for a slight description of them in a future retrospect, as they are in an eminent degree ludicrous and laughable.

John Taylor, Esq. a very well known

and deservedly celebrated amateur painter, lately died at Bath. He formerly painted some very fine Italian views, which were engraved and published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. He also painted four brilliant landscapes which were in his Majesty's collection at the Queen's palace. These pictures were much admired, but the painter having studied in Italy, has given to them an Italian sky; one of them is quite hot, and all of them are too warm for this northern climate.

George Stubbs, esq. the long celebrated painter of animals, died a few weeks since in London. Many of his productions have been much admired, though those of a horse terrified by a lion, and some similar subjects, were thought rather violent. He perhaps never painted a finer picture than a tyger in his den, which Dixon transferred to the copper in one of the finest mezzotinto prints that ever was engraved. By a fire at the printer's this very fine plate was melted a short time after it was engraved.

About the middle of last month died in Windmill-street, Edward Edwards, esq. associate and teacher of perspective to the royal academy, and author of a treatise on that branch of the Fine Arts.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BYWATER Thomas, Tadcaster, brewer. (Barber, Gray's Inn)
Baildon Edward, Manchester, grocer. (Holland, Manchester)
Baddely Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings)
Bradley John, Grosvenor, Warrington, grocer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Beswick Samuel, and John Grime, Aulme, brewers. (Key and Co. Manchester)
Barlow Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
Clay Gustavus, Totnes, carpenter. (James Alexander, 9, Bedford-row)
Clements Clement, Dagenham, potatoe-merchant. (Harding, Primrose-street)
Cartwright Charles, Compton street, leather seller. (Heath, Bermondsey-square)
Cook John, Widdford, victualier. (Aubrey, Took's court, Cursthorpe-street)
Cherry John, St. John street, cabinet maker. (Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court office)
Dingle William, Exeter, flour-merchant. (Lovering Sarel, 18, Surry street)
Dalton John, and Charles Wilton, Birmingham, flax dealers. (Egerton, Gray's Inn)
Dyke Samuel, Bartholomew-cloze, tea dealer. (Highmoor, Queen's street)
Dyson John, Tottenham, gardener. (Taylor, Waltham Abbey)
Edward's Thomas, Duck's Foot Lane, cotton manufacturer. (Edwards, Castle-street, Holborn)
Edwards John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Field George, Bath, hatter and hosier. (Netterhole and Co. 15, Essex street)
Hamilton Robert, Stulbridge, linen-draper. (Warry, New Inn)
Harris Thomas, Oxford-street and Blackfriars road, mat-trail-maker. (Bury and James, Watbrook)

Hopkins Thomas John, Chigwell, brewer. (Martin, Vintner's Hall)
Hopkins William, Leman-street, silk thrower. (Parnell, Spital Fields)
Humbridge Stephen, Fetter lane, and William Humbridge of Stroud, clothiers. (Constable, Symond's inn)
Johnson Jesse, Macclesfield, cotton spinner. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Kent John, the younger, Southwick, builder. (Atchell and Co. Austin Friars)
Lee Henry, Hollywell-street, silversmith. (Lodding and Co. Crown Office Row)
Morgan Thomas, Dewnend, cornfactor. (James, Gray's Inn)
Manby William, Strand, oil and colorman. (Spike, Elm court, Temple)
Mencelin Isaac, and David Amick, Cheap-side, perfumers. (Clark, Sadler's hall)
Miles Charles, Bermondsey-street, selmonger. (Sykes and Co. New Inn)
Marshall Francis, Strand, jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon square)
Mantey Charles, Lyon's inn, merchant. (Stevens, Little St. Apostle)
Maddocks Richard, Ellesmere, grocer. (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's inn)
Morgan Edward, Noble street, warehouseman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)
Moule John, King street, vintner. (Richardson, New Inn)
Percival John, New London street, merchant. (Druck, Billiter square)
Pindar John, Cudworth, maltster. (Alexander and Co. New Inn)
Pringle Robert, Northumberland street, merchant and jeweller. (Jennings and Co. Shire lane)
Pullen William Henry, Dartmouth, spirit merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane)
Parquet Emanuel, City Road, rectifier. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court)
Pearson Samuel, Koxby Bridge, corn factor. (Evans, Thavies inn)
Rouse William, Worcester, silversmith. (Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane)
Rees David, Swansea, dealer and chapman. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple)

Rowland

Rowland Joseph. Fetter-lane, carpenter. (Lee, Castle-
street, Holborn
Richmond James, South Shields, merchant. (Bell and
Co. Bow lane
Roberts Piercy, Long Acre, victualler. (Murphy, Bouverie
street
Roberts Edward, Bush lane, merchant. (Therwood,
Cushion court
Smyth John Greatrix, Dyer's court, insurance broker.
Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street.
Saunders Richard Francis, Enfield Chase, grazier. (Nettle-
fold, Bouverie street
Stiles Sarah and Mason Stiles, Dorking, plumbers. (Mills,
Ely place
Smith Thomas Enort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller.
Bolton and Co. Lawrence, Poultny hill
Seven Luke, Coleman-street, trunk-maker. (Bulton and
Co. Lawrence Poultny hill
Steel Joseph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hunnam
Fat Rufford
Sutton Samuel, Willington, shopkeeper. (Laugridge and
Co. Lewes
Stedman Thomas, Ridmere, linen draper. (Chippendale,
King's Bench Walk
Stoobridge John and William Williams, Mark Lane, mer-
chants. (Walton, Girdlers' hall
Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, dealer and chapman.
Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pleas
Thompson William, Woodford, apothecary. (Mills and
Co. Parliament-street
Vodell Albur, Paul's Chain, furrier. (Oakley, New Lon-
don street
Whitcomb Mark Anthony, Gosport, brewer. (Shelton,
sessions-house, London
Waring John, Goolnargh, farmer. (Barretts, 9, Holborn
Court, Gray's inn
Williams George, Bristol, broker. (Sheppard and Co.
Beauford-row
Whalley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock,
St. Mildred's court
Williams David, Swansea, dealer and chapman. (Blanford
and Co. Inner Temple
Weeks Henry, Edgeware Road, carrier. Sale, 21, Surrey
street
Williams Charles, the elder, Turnham Green, butcher.
Kibbleware and Co. Gray's Inn Place
Wright Thomas, Bollington, innholder, Hall, Macclesfield.
Wise Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Duckworth
and Co. Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arden John and John Barker Arden, Beverley, wine
merchants, December 20.
Brislow Charles, Newgate-street, linen draper, January
27, final
Bedford Christopher, Bristol, linen merchant, December 8,
final
Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, draper, December 16
Blount William, Hartwell, farmer, December 30, final
Bateman John, Kingston, merchant, January 13
Boardman Joseph, Manchester, plumber, December 31
Betts Benjamin and Ann Smith, Basinghall street, factors,
January 24
Bloye Dix and Charles Bloye, Boston, linen drapers, De-
cember 30, final
Baldwin William, Wigan, scrivener, January 13
Bexon William, Gosport, draper, January 3
Beattie William, St. Paul's Church Yard, pocket book
maker, February 7
Barfoot William, Waltham Abbey, grocer, January 6
Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Decem-
ber 20
Boardman James, the younger, Manchester, cotton spin-
ner, January 6, final
Carter Robert, Witham, linen draper, December 27
Cadwell William, Maidstone, upholsterer, December 27,
final
Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer, December 23
Champion James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, December 27
Curtis John, Boston, innholder, December 30, final
Carlier John and William Wilkinson, Stockport, December
31, final
Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, Decem-
ber 13
Cooper Samuel, Bredfield, miller, January 9, final
Cooke John, Portland Road, statuary, February 7
Dobson Thomas, Kendal, merchant, December 24
Davenport John, Oakham, linen draper, December 15,
final
Daniel Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, January 10
Doyle James, Covent Garden, chinaman, January 13
Dickens William and Thomas Goodall, Warwick, bank-
ers, January 8
Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwareman, December 29,
final

Easterby George and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe,
merchants, January 3, final
Evans Evan, Salisbury, coal merchant, January 10
Ellis William, Halifax, money scrivener, January 5
Eckstein Daniel, College Hill, merchant, January 13
Fuller Richard Plumer, Guilford, ironmonger, December
23, final
Furvell George, Aldermanbury, manufacturer, December
27, final
Goodwin Peter, Leanwrist, shopkeeper, December 10
Green William, Manchester, cotton merchant, Dec. 27.
Graff James and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal,
merchants, December 30
Godfrey John, Stoke Lacey, hop merchant, January 5
Gilpin John, Wrixham, linen draper, December 31, final
Gill John, Nuburn, draper, January 5, final
Henry Isaac, Liverpool, shopkeeper, December 29, final
Hunt Edward, Southampton, baker, December 26, final
Hogg John, St. Leonard, merchant, December 27
Harvey Alice, Wigan, milliner, January 12, final
Hammond Edward, Tottenham Court Road, painter,
January 3
Hodgson Samuel, the elder, Stourbridge, maltster, Jan. 17
Job James, Cloak Lane, appraiser and auctioneer, De-
cember 30
Jackson Benjamin, Wentworth, corn dealer, Dec. 21, final
Judson Frederick, Angel Court, Throgmorton street, mer-
chant, January 3
Lawson William and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers,
December 20, final
Loggin William and Robert Slater, Newgate street, linen
drapers, December 15, final
Leech William, Salford, brewer, December 30
Lord Francis, Somers's Town, chandler, January 3
Magley John, Dean Row, check manufacturer, Janu-
ary 2, final
Mather Henry, Manchester, merchant, December 24
Mackenzie Andrew, Darby street, and James Haig, Can-
non Mills, merchants, December 27, final
Muffelwhite John Brown, Wareham, butcher, January 23
Mullington Thomas and John Mullington, Blackburn,
cotton spinners, December 31
Nicholson William, Carlton, farmer, December 20
Osborne James, Oxford, saddler, December 20
Paley Richard, Leeds, soap boiler, January 19
Pywell John, Coventry, innholder, December 13, final
Prager Joseph, Norfolk street, broker, January 30
Parker Thomas, Beverley, miller, December 31
Porter John and William Monkman, silver-street, Dec. 27
Packer John, Chancery lane, cotton-manufacturer, Decem-
ber 17, final
Pink William and John Birch, Charles-street, tailors,
February 7, final
Partridge Thomas, Dover, sail-maker, January 3
Pelcher Thomas, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright,
January 10
Pow John, Worcester, builder, December 30
Rawlinson Samuel, Manchester, merchant, December 20
Rhodes John and John Juttamond, Manchester, Decem-
ber 18
Randall William, Pope's Head Alley, broker, December 20
Ravencroft William Henry, Michael Edwin Fell and
James Entwistle, Manchester, cotton spinners, Decem-
ber 16
Richardson Thomas and Thomas Worthington, Man-
chester, merchant, December 18, final
Richardson John Strand, haberdasher, January 3
Reddish John, Sutton, cornfactor, January 16, final
Sheppard Alexander, Selby, shipwright, December 16
Statham Peter the younger, dealer and chapman, Decem-
ber 18
Smith James, Thames Ditton, soap maker, December 24
Stockley Moles, Strand, grocer, January 3
Smith George, Upper Harley street, merchant, Decem-
ber 27, final
Sheppard Porter, Lynn, draper, December 30, final
Sanderford Robert, Pallgrave-place, money scrivener, De-
cember 20
Spencer Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, De-
cember 24
Sargeant Joseph, Ruffia court, Milk street, warehouseman,
December 16
Tuke John Butty, Beverley, banker, December 23
Thompson Francis, Bow Lane, warehouseman, Decem-
ber 20
Teafdale Joseph, the younger, Boston, merchant, De-
cember 27
Thomas John, Chester, maltster, December 26, final
Tanner Richard, Birmingham, upholster, January 3, final
Tiffert Marie Louis, Old Compton street, carver, Jan. 3
Vote Alice, Liverpool, milliner, January 6
Weilhelm Urban, Marten's lane, December 23
Walsham Charles and Humphrey John Payne, Cheapside,
linen drapers, December 20, final
Wright William, Fenchurch street, wine merchant, Dec. 3
Wall Thomas, Bristol, brewer, December 23
Walker David, Holborn, bookbinder, December 23

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 19th of December the New Parliament met, and after the usual formalities of swearing-in the members, and re-choosing Mr. Abbot speaker, the King's speech was read by the Chancellor.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him, to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late Negotiation with France to be laid before you.

"His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquillity, on terms consistent with the interests and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe; the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

"After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable states, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices.—She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination nor the succeeding measures were previously concerted with his Majesty. Nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet in this situation his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy.

"The rapid course of the calamities which ensued opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

"In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the king of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honorable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the best remaining hope of safety to the Continent of Europe."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honor and independence of your country demand. The necessity of adding to the Public Burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty.—In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service you will best consult his Majesty's wishes by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The long series of misfortune which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this country.

"But, under every successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honorable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valour and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre: The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired. Nor has the British Nation been at any time more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the National Character. With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit of his brave people."

The usual Address was afterwards moved in the Lords by the Earl of Jersey, and seconded by Lord Somers; and in the Commons by the Hon. Mr. Lamb, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, and carried without a division, after some explanations from Lords Grenville and Howick, relative to the Rupture of the Negotiations for Peace; about which much dissatisfaction had previously existed in the public mind.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE to the
BLOCKADE of the BRITISH ISLANDS!!!
Message of his Majesty the Emperor and King to the Senate.

"Senators, under the circumstances of the present state of the general affairs of Europe, we have resolved to make known to you, and the nation, the principles which we have adopted for the direction of our political conduct.

"Our extraordinary moderation at the close of

of each of the three former wars, has been the cause of that which immediately followed. Thus have we had to contend against a fourth coalition, nine months after the dissolution of the third—nine months after that signal victory which Providence vouchsafed to us, and which held forth an assurance of a long repose to the Continent.

"The influence of England, however, sooner or later, extends itself over a great number of the European Cabinets; and without a durable peace with this Power, our people cannot enjoy those benefits of peace, which have been the first aim of our labours, and the sole object of our existence. Notwithstanding our triumphant position, we were, even in the last negotiation with England, still more struck by the arrogance of her language, than by the sacrifices she was disposed to exact from us. The island of Malta, on which it seemed as if the honor of the war depended, which England in contempt of treaties retained, and which was the first cause of war, we agreed to cede. We agreed that, besides Ceylon and the kingdom of Mysore, England should also retain the Cape of Good Hope.

"But all our exertions were frustrated, when the Cabinet Councils of our enemy ceased to be animated by the noble ambition of uniting the happiness of the world with the actual prosperity of one's country, and the latter with a permanent state of prosperity; and no prosperity can be permanent for England, which is founded in an extravagant and unjust policy, that would deprive of all commerce, and all navigation, sixty millions of people, who are their neighbours, and who are both rich and brave.

"Thus, after the death of the English Prime Minister, we easily perceived that the negotiations were continued with no other view than that of throwing a veil over the formation of the fourth coalition, which has been strangled in its birth.

"In this new situation, we have adopted as the immutable principle of our conduct, the resolution not to evacuate Berlin, Warsaw, and the provinces which may come into our possession by force of arms, until a General Peace has been concluded—until the Spanish, Dutch, and French Colonies have been restored—until the foundations of the Ottoman Power have been secured, and the complete independence of that great Empire, one of the most important interests of our people, has been irrevocably consecrated.

"We have placed the British islands in a state of blockade, and ordered measures to be taken against them which excite a struggle in our heart. It has cost us the pain of a victory, to render the interest of private individuals dependent on the disputes of Kings, and, after so many years of civilization, to return to those principles which characterize the barbarism of the first ages of nations. But the welfare of our people and our allies has compelled us to employ against the common

foe the same weapons which he uses against us.—These determinations, which are dictated by a just feeling of reciprocity, have originated neither in passion nor in hatred. The same offers which we made after the dissolution of the three coalitions, which contributed so much to the glory of our people, we are still ready to make at the moment our arms have gained new triumphs. We are ready to conclude peace with England; we are ready to make peace with Russia and Prussia: but on such principles alone must it be concluded, as that no one, be who he may, shall presume to claim any thing of us, on the pretence of superior power. The Colonies must be restored to the mother countries, and to our commerce and industry that prosperity of which they are susceptible, must be guaranteed.

"Should these dispositions, in the whole of their extent, tend to retard for a time the period of a general peace, the delay, however short it may be, will to our heart appear long. But we are convinced, that our people will duly estimate the wisdom of our political motives, and perceive with us, that a partial peace is only an armistice, by which we risk the loss of all the advantages we have gained, and furnish occasion to a new war, and that France cannot find her prosperity but in a general peace.

"We find ourselves in one of those critical junctures, which have an important influence on the fate of nations; and the French people will shew themselves worthy of that destination which awaits them. The *Senatus Consultum*, which we have ordered to be laid before you, and which places at our disposal, in the first month of the year, the conscription of 1807, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have commenced until the month of September, will be eagerly carried into effect by fathers and children.—At what more attractive moment could we invite the French youth to take up arms? In marching to join their colours, they will pass through the capitals of our enemies, and fields of battle rendered famous by the victories of their elder brothers in arms.

"Given at Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.

(Signed)

"Napoleon."

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

"From the Protocol of our Secretary of State:—From our Imperial Camp at Berlin, November 21, 1806.

"NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH—AND KING OF ITALY.

"WHEREAS, 1. That England has ceased to observe the laws of nations, recognized by all civilized nations.

"2. That she considers every individual as an enemy who belongs to a hostile State, and consequently makes prisoners, not merely the crews of ships of war, but also the crews of merchant vessels, and even the members of commercial factories, and persons connected with commerce, where employed in their mercantile affairs.

"3. That she extends the right of con-

quests to the cargo and commodities, and to the property of individuals; which right of conquest, however, ought only to be applicable to that which belongs to the hostile State.

" 5. That she extends her right of blockade to places not fortified, and to commercial ports, in bays, and the mouths of navigable rivers; which blockade, according to the principles and the practice of all civilized nations, is applicable only to fortified places.

" That she considers a place in a state of blockade before which she has not even a single ship of war, although a place can only be considered as blockaded when it is so circumscribed at its communication, that it is impossible to approach it without visible danger.

" That she even declares places in a state of blockade which, with their whole united strength, she would be unable effectually to blockade, for instance, whole coasts and whole kingdoms.

" 5. That this monstrous abuse of the right of blockade has no other object but to impede the communication between nations, and to aggrandize the commerce and industry of England by ruins of the commerce and industry of the Continent.

" 6. That as this is the object of England, all those who carry on traffic in English commodities upon the Continent, by doing so, second her views and render themselves her accomplices.

" 7. That this conduct of England, which is altogether worthy of the age of barbarism, has become advantageous to that power to the prejudice of every other.

" 8. That it is a right conferred by nature to oppose to an enemy the weapons he employs against you, and to fight against him in the same manner in which he attacks, and that this principle is recognised by all ideas of justice and all liberal sentiments, the result of that civilization by which societies are distinguished.

" We therefore determine to employ against England these principles which she has adopted in her maritime code.

" The consequence of the present decree shall be considered as fixed fundamental laws of the empire, so long as England refuses to acknowledge one and the same law as applicable both to sea and land, till she ceases to consider private property, what it may, a good prize—till she ceases to extend the persons of individuals who are not engaged in military operations, the principles by which she at present treats them as prisoners of war—and until she shall apply the right of blockade only to those places which she has a force fully adequate to cut off from communication.

" We have therefore decreed and decree as follows:—

Article 1. "The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade.

" 2. All commerce and all correspondence with the British Isles are prohibited.

" 3. The letters or packets which are ad-

ressed to England or to Englishmen, or which are written in the English language, shall not be forwarded by the posts, and shall be taken away.

" 4. Every individual who is an English subject, of whatever condition he be, who is found in the countries occupied by our troops, or those of our allies, shall be made prisoner of war.

" 5. Every magazine, every commodity, every article of property, of whatever sort, which belongs to an English subject, shall be declared good prize.

" 6. The trade in English commodities is prohibited, and every article which belongs to England, or is the produce of her manufactures and colonies, is declared good prize.

" 7. The half of the proceeds of the confiscation of the articles, property and good prize by the preceding article, will be employed to indemnify the merchants for the losses which they suffer by the capture of trading vessels seized by the English cruisers.

" 8. No ship which comes direct from England or the English colonies, or has been there after the publication of the present Decree, shall be admitted into any harbour.

" 9. Every ship which trades with a false declaration, in contravention of the above principles, shall be seized, and the ship and cargo confiscated as if they were English property.

" 10. Our Prize Court at Paris is invested with power definitively to settle all disputes which may arise in our empire or in the countries occupied by the French armies, in regard to the execution of the present decree. Moreover, our Prize Court at Milan is invested with full power finally to decide all disputes which may arise within the dominions of our kingdom of Italy.

" 11. The present decree shall be communicated to the Kings of Spain, of Naples, of Holland and Etruria, and our other Allies, whose subjects, as well as our own, have been the victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime code.

" 12. Our Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Maritime, Finance, or Police, and our Post-masters General, each of them, in as far as concerns his department, is entrusted with the execution of the present Decree."

Note presented on the 24th of November, by his Excellency the Imperial French Minister M. Bourienne, to the Senate of Hamburgh.

" The undersigned Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy to the States of Lower Saxony, has been commanded by his Sovereign to communicate to the city of Hamburgh, as follows:

" That all English goods which are found in the city, ports, and territories of Hamburgh, to whomsoever they may belong, shall be confiscated.

" That every Englishman, or English subject, in the city, or in the ports or territory above-mentioned, is a prisoner of war.

" That

"That all moveable and personal property in the city of Hamburg, its ports or territories, belonging to Englishmen or English subjects, is confiscated.

"That no ship coming from England, or bound to the same, shall be admitted into the above-mentioned ports, city, or territories.

"That every ship which by means of false declarations shall attempt to sail from the above mentioned city, ports, or territories, to England, shall be confiscated.

"That no English courier nor English letter bag, shall be allowed to pass through the city, ports, or territory of Hamburg.

"BOURRIENNE."

*Thirty-second Bulletin of the French Army,
Berlin, Nov. 16.*

"After the taking of Magdeburg, and the battle of Lubeck, the campaign against Prussia is entirely finished.

"The following was the situation of the Prussian army upon taking the field:—

"The corps of General Blucher, called of Westphalia, consisted of 33 battalions of infantry, 4 companies of rangers, 45 squadrons of cavalry, 1 battalion of artillery, and 7 batteries, independent of the regiment pieces.

"The corps of Prince Hohenlohe consisted of 24 Prussian battalions and 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Prussian squadrons and 36 Saxon squadrons, 2 battalions of artillery, 8 Prussian batteries and 8 Saxon batteries.

"The army commanded by the King in person consisted of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and three divisions. The first, commanded by the Prince of Orange, consisting of 14 battalions and 20 squadrons. The second division, commanded by General Wartenleben, consisted of 11 battalions and 15 squadrons.

"The 3d division, commanded by General Schmettau, consisted of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons. The corps of reserve of this army, which Kalkreuth commanded, consisted of two divisions, each of ten battalions of the regiments of the guards or of the elite, and 20 squadrons.

"The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, consisted of 18 battalions and 20 squadrons.

"Thus the total general of the Prussian army consisted of 160 battalions; and 236 squadrons served 50 batteries, which made present under arms 115,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, and 800 pieces of cannon, comprising the cannons of battalions.

"All this army was at the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was still at Eisenach, and the reserve of the prince of Wirtemberg; which carries the Prussian forces that were at the battle to 126,000 men.

"Of these 126,000 men, not one has escaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has escaped. Of the corps of

reserve of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was beat at Halle, not a man has escaped.

"Thus these 145,000 men have all been taken, wounded or killed. All the colours and standards, all the cannons, all the baggage, all the Generals have been taken, and nothing has crossed the Oder. The King, Queen, General Kalkreuth, and about ten or twelve Officers, are all that have fled. The King of Prussia has now remaining a regiment in the town of Gros Glogau, which is besieged, one at Breslau, one at Brieg, two at Warsaw, and a few regiments at Königsberg, in all about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Part of these troops are shut up in strong places. The King cannot assemble at Königsberg, whither he is at this moment fled, more than 8000 men.

"The Sovereign of Saxony has made a present of his portrait to General Lemarois, Governor of Wirtemberg, who, being at Torgau, re established order in a house of correction, among 600 convicts, who had armed themselves and threatened to plunder the town.

"General Lebrun presented yesterday to the Emperor four standards belonging to four Prussian squadrons commanded by General Pelet, and which General Drouet forced to capitulate near Lauenburgh. They had escaped of the corps of General Blucher.

"Major Amiel, at the head of a squadron of the 16th rangers, sent by Marshal Soult along the Elbe, to pick up all that might escape of the corps of General Blucher, has made about a thousand prisoners, among whom five hundred hussars, and has taken a great quantity of baggage.

"The following is the position of the French army. The division of cuirassiers of General Hautpaul, the divisions of dragoons of the Generals Grouchy and Sahuc, the light cavalry of Gen. Linselle, making a part of the reserve of cavalry which the Grand Duke of Berg had at Lubeck, are marching to Berlin.

"The head of the corps of Marshal Ney, which made Magdeburgh capitulate, entered Berlin to-day.

"The corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo and Marshal Soult are on their way to Berlin. The corps of Marshal Soult will arrive there the 20th, that of the Prince of Ponte Corvo a few days after.

"Marshal Mortier is arrived with the eighth corps at Hamburg to close the Elbe and the Weser.

"General Savary has been charged to blockade Hameln with the Dutch division.

"The corps of Marshal Lannes is at Thorn.

"The corps of Marshal Augereau is at Bremberg and opposite Graudentz.

"The corps of Marshal Davoust is on its march from Polen towards Warsaw, whither the Grand Duke of Berg is repairing with the other part of the reserve of the cavalry, consisting of the division of dragoons of Generals Beaumont, Klien, and Beker, the division of

eurassiers of Gen. Nanousty, and the light cavalry of Gen. Milhaud.

"Prince Jerome, with the corps of the allies, is besieging Gros Glogau; his siege equipage was formed at Custring. One of the divisions is investing Breslau. He is taking possession of Silesia.

"Our troops occupy the fort of Leuczve, half way between Posen and Warsaw. Magazines and artillery have been found there. The Poles shew the best disposition, but as far as the Vistula this country is difficult, it is very sandy. It is the first time the Vistula sees the Gallic Eagle.

"The King of Holland has caused the corps of Marshal Mortier to take possession of Hanover. The Prussian Eagles and the Electoral Arms were taken down together.

Thirty-sixth Bulletin of the French Army.

"Posen, in Poland, Dec. 1.

"The head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November at Lowicz. General Benningson, who commands the Russian army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warsaw, and pushed forward an advanced guard to take positions along the river Drzura.

"On the 26th the outposts of the respective armies fell in with each other, and the Russians were thrown into confusion. General Beaumont passed the Drzura at Lowicz, killed and wounded several Russian hussars, made a regiment of Cossacs prisoners, and pursued the enemy to Blonie.

"On the 27th, some skirmishing took place between the advanced posts of the cavalry of both armies, when the Russians were pursued, and some prisoners taken.

"On the 28th, towards evening, the Archduke of Berg entered Warsaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marshal Davoust advanced to the capital. The Russians had retreated over the Vistula, and had burnt the bridge after they passed. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impossible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank displayed.

"Patriotism and national spirit have not diminished in the hearts of this people, but have acquired new force amidst misfortune. The most fervent desire, the only wish of the Poles is, to become again a Nation. The powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore with earnestness the restoration of their Nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accomplishing that end. This spectacle is indeed interesting. They have already every where resumed their ancient dress, and their former customs.

"Shall the Polish Throne be re-establish-

ed, and shall the Great Nation secure for it respect and independence?—Shall she recall to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs can resolve this great political question. But certainly, never did more memorable, more important events arise.—From a congeniality of sentiment, which does honor to the French, the few stragglers, who were guilty of excesses in other countries, have experienced so good a reception from the people here, that no severe regulations have been necessary to make them conduct themselves with propriety.

"Our soldiers often observe, that the solitary wildernesses of Poland are very different from the smiling fields of their own country; but they immediately add, that the Poles are good. Indeed the people of this country exhibit themselves in such a light, that it is impossible not to take an interest in their destiny."

PROCLAMATION.

Imperial Head Quarters, at Posen, Dec. 2, 1806.

"Soldiers,—A year ago at this same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The sacred cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you, or, surrounded laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the, perhaps, blameable generosity, which overlooked the criminality of the third coalition, is the formation of a fourth to be ascribed. But the Ally on whose military skill their principal hope rested, is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the deserts of Poland, nor the rude season of winter, have been capable of arresting for a moment our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the Capital of ancient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated legions of their Great Sobieski returning from a military expedition.

"Soldiers, we shall not lay down our arms until a General Peace has confirmed and secured the power of our Allies, until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our Colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have reconquered Pondicherry, all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good-Hope, and the Spanish Colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her hand? What right has she to expect she should be placed in so favourable a situation?—Shall there be a comparison made between the Russians and us? *Are we not then the Soldiers of Austerlitz?*

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

✂ The Official Papers published by the House of Commons, relative to the Negotiations, will be inserted at length in our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, which will be published on the 25th of January.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.*

PHTHISIS pulmonalis	13
Rheumatismus	9
Catarrhus	19
Ophthalmia	1
Scarlatina	1
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	3
Colica Pictor	1
Dyspepsia	11
Asthenia	17
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	11

Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption, is a disease of every year and of every month. It has recently, however, in more than ordinary abundance occurred within the range of the Reporter's professional observation. Some of the cases alluded to are in their infancy, on which account, hope may be entertained with regard to their happy and not remote termination.

Others had arrived at that degree of organic injury, which trespassed beyond the reach of possible reparation.

This is a disorder which, of all others, requires to be vigilantly watched in the nascentcy of its existence.

The cough least complained of by the patient deserves to be most alarming to his friends. A *sitch* in the side, giving little pain, may be attended with much danger. Cold colliquative perspirations, which are regarded as merely the effusions of debility, not unfrequently involve the menace of approaching death.

Consumptive subjects, not from the nature of their disease solely, but likewise from the general character of their temper and mental constitution, are particularly calculated to engage our sympathy and affection.

One trait of that character is, that they are seldom found to complain of their complaints.

An ill-founded and unnatural hope ought to be regarded as the basis of especial apprehension.

The disorder becomes desperate by an anticipation, too long protracted, of speedy and spontaneous recovery.

Persons have not often died of consumption who have seasonably feared, and guarded against, the event.

By losing time, every thing is lost. Death becomes the consequence of delay.

The physician is summoned too frequently at that far advanced period, when the call can be regarded in scarcely any other light than as a kind of funeral ceremony,—as an etiquette which a family of decent character and circumstances think it a duty, or at least a decorum, to observe. He is sent for to peruse the last page of a disease, just when the volume is about to close.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Dec. 27, 1806.*

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHEW.

THE great importance of breeding and rearing such animals as will make the quickest and largest return of food for man, from the consumption of given quantities of vegetable food, was the principal motive with the late Duke of Bedford, and other patriotic noblemen and gentlemen, for associating themselves under the title of the Smithfield Club, with the view of encouraging, by an annual exhibition at the time of the principal market previous to Christmas, and by the distribution of premiums, the breeding and bringing to the London market of cattle, sheep, and pigs, fattened in the most economical manner; this being the only rational source from whence to expect a stop to the increase in the prices of butcher's meat. The

shew this year took place in the large and commodious repository-yard of Mr. Sadler, in Goswell-street, on the 12th, 13th, and 15th of December. James Backwell Praed, Esq. and Mr. Paul Giblett were the stewards for the shew, and attended on the 10th, and morning of the 11th, to the receiving of the certificates of age, work performed, time of putting to fatten, kind and quantity of food consumed by each animal, and other particulars required as conditions from their owners to entitle them to exhibit as candidates for the premiums. The judges appointed for deciding on the comparative merits of the animals shewn, and awarding the prizes according to certain principles laid down in the printed conditions of the shew, consisted as usual of three gentlemen graziers, viz. Lord Somerville,

Somerville, Robert Byng, Esq. and Richard Astley, Esq., and of two London butchers of eminence, viz. Mr. William Lambert and Mr. Robert Ayres. These five gentlemen spent the whole of the 11th in a careful examination and comparison of the certificates, and of the animals to which they related; and at the conclusion awarded as follows: viz. to John Weston, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 160 stone weight; to ditto, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 140 stone weight; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 20 guineas for a Devon ox, above 100 stone weight; to John Westcar, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 10 guineas for a Devonshire steer under four years old; to Joseph Lucas, 10 guineas for a short-horned cow, fatted after her third calf; to Anthony Lechmere, 10 guineas for three sheerling long-wooled fat wethers; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for three two-shear long-wooled fat wethers; to Henry King, jun. 10 guineas for three two-shear fat South-Down wethers; to George Dodd, 10 guineas for a Suffolk fat pig, 23 months old; and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, 10 guineas for a fat Spanish and Chinese pig, under 10 months old. Besides the above, several fine animals were exhibited, with certificates in due form, viz. oxen by John Westcar, Jonathan Chater, Thomas Pickford, Edmund Waters, Samuel Chandler, John Terrett, and Henry King, jun.; cows, by John Westcar, Lord William Russell, and John Humphries; long-wooled wether sheep, by the Rev. Thomas Placket, John Westcar, Humphrey Tuckwell, R. M. Robinson, John Humphries, Richard Hiron, George Inhip, and Robert Masters; and pigs, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, James Butler, and John Humphries. The exhibitors of live stock, not entitled to be competitors for the prizes, were Paul Pell, Lord Bagot, Henry King, jun., Joseph Joyner, Robert Masters, Robert Harvey, Thomas Pickford, James Reed, and Montague Burgoyne. It is not a little singular, that while ten candidates appeared for the prizes for long-wooled wethers, only one gentleman shewed short-wooled wethers, although two prizes were offered for such sheep. Very fine specimens of the *ruta бага*, or Swedish turnip, were shewn, from the farms of Earl Mansfield and Thomas Pickford: we are glad to find these useful and highly nutritious roots coming into very general use with farmers. Some very fine *köbl rabi*, or Hungarian turnip-cabbage, were exhibited by Messrs. Gibbs and Co. Lord Somerville, here and at the dinner, announced an alteration in the conditions of his ensuing Spring Shew of Cattle (at Mr. Sadler's yard, on the 2d and 3d of March), limiting his prizes for fat wether short-wooled sheep to such as do not weigh above 25lb. per quarter of mutton, and allowing the grazier as well as the breeder of such sheep exhibited to be candidates for the prizes.

At the conclusion of the shew on Monday, the annual dinner of the club took place, at Freemason's Tavern, Lord William Russell in the chair, supported by many distinguished patrons of agriculture; the company consisted of about 200 persons, nearly the whole of whom are practically engaged in, or acquainted with, the breeding, rearing, feeding, or sale of cattle: such an assembly could not fail of producing much interesting conversation and discussion. After the usual toasts, and the reading of the judges' report as above, the noble chairman stated, that the four first classes of premiums offered of late years by the club, not limiting the oxen or steer shewn to any particular breed, such a superiority in favour of the Herefordshire cattle had appeared, that, if longer continued, they might prove discouraging to the other valuable breeds of the country; on which account, the club had determined for the ensuing year to make six classes of premiums for oxen or steers of 120 stone weight, or upwards, which have been worked at least two years, ending the 11th of October, 1806, and not put to fatten previous to that day, which have eaten no oil cake or corn previous to the 1st of September, 1807; a particular account to be kept, and rendered to the club, of all which they consume between that day and the 30th of November. The six premiums to be 20 guineas each, as follows, viz. 1, for the best Hereford ox or steer; 2, long-horned; 3, short-horned; 4, Sussex or Kent; 5, Devon; and 6, any mixed breed: and, further to excite emulation in the candidates, an *additional premium* of ten guineas to the owner of the best ox or steer shewn in any of these six classes. That, in addition to the above, a seventh premium of 10 guineas for oxen or steers of any description, under the weight of 120 stone, is to be offered, whether they have been worked or not, if fed without corn or cake. The premiums for fat cows, which have previously borne three calves, for long and short-wooled fat wether sheep, and for fat pigs, to be the same as last year. These alterations in the premiums for the ensuing year were much applauded by the company, as tending to invite greater competition, and form a new era in the useful labours of this patriotic club. His Lordship then stated, that the other avocations of Mr. Arthur Young having been found to interfere with his duties as secretary to the club, he had resigned that office, to which Mr. John Farey (land-surveyor and agent), 12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster, had been elected; and Mr. Paul Giblett (butcher), 138, New Bond-street, to the office of treasurer to the club. At the meetings of the club which took place at Freemason's Tavern during the shew, the following new members were elected, viz. Earl Thanet, Sir Henry Lippencot, Sir William Wake, Colonel T. R. Beaumont, Robert Harvey, — Allen, Robert Tubbs, John Plomer Clarke, Samuel Kendal, William Lambert, Robert Ayres, Cullen Smith, William D. Ground, Stephen Thornton, William

William Francis Woodgate, William Ford Burton, John Billingsley, G. B. Prouse, — Harris, Hugh Hoare, jun., John Martin Webber, James Adams, Peter Green, Samuel Chandler, Joseph Lucas, Engles Godfrey Blake, James Leader, George Leybourn, Simon Payne, John Farnham, and Thomas Gibbs. It was resolved (instead of electing four vice-presidents, as had been intended,) to request Lord William Russell to continue to act as chairman to the club, during the absence of the Duke of Bedford, the president, to which his Lordship obligingly consented. Robert Byng, esq., and Mr. Henry King, jun., were chosen to, and accepted, the office of stewards for the ensuing show and dinner; and the meeting was adjourned to the second day of Lord Somerville's Spring Show, March 3, at three o'clock, at Freemason's Tavern. For the convenience of graziers and farmers attending Smithfield-Market, the printed conditions and premiums of the next show are left with, and may on application be had from, Mr. Mitchell, draper, 7, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield.

MARRIED.

Henry Wood, esq. of Fore-street, Finsbury, to Miss Ann Hall, second daughter of Christopher Chrysell H., esq. of Raleigh House, Surrey.

At Chelsea, the Rev. William Marsh, vicar of Bafilden, Berks, to Miss M. C. Tilson, daughter of the late John T., esq. of Watlington Park, Oxon.

Samuel Taylor, esq. of Craven-street, to Sarah, second daughter of William Gosling, esq. of Hyde Park Corner.

Henry Hawley, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry H., to Catharine Elizabeth Shaw, eldest daughter Sir John S., bart. of Kenward, Kent.

William Forstern, esq. Lime-street square, to Mrs. Cotton, relict of T. J. C., esq. of Sloane-street.

James Collins, esq. to Miss Charlotte King, both of Bedford-square.

At Lambeth, Captain Hastings Dare, in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Paterfon, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel P., assistant quarter-master general of his majesty's forces.

George Lewen, esq. of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss White, only daughter of John W., esq. attorney general of Upper Canada.

Mr. Harris, of Oxford-street, to Miss Mills, daughter of Thomas M., esq. of Colebrook, Bucks.

Captain Maxwell, of the first guards, eldest son of Sir David M., to Miss Martin, eldest daughter of Samuel M., esq. of Englefield-green, Berks.

Robinson Kittoe, esq. of the royal dockyard, Deptford, to Miss Harriet Dominicus.

Edward Man, esq. of Harp-lane, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Henry Desborough, esq. of the General Post office.

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Major Jameson, of the 55th regiment, to Miss P. Lougham, of Lower Seymour-street.

Elliot Voyle, esq. of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the late George E. esq.

Sir J. Wastel Brisco, bart. to Miss Lester, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cooper, of Hammer-smith.

Mr. John Chase, surgeon, to Miss Denton, daughter of Robert D., esq. Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Mr. George Robinson jun. of Pentonville, to Miss Till, eldest daughter of William T., esq.

DIED.

Mr. William Nicholson, aged 37, Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which arduous situation he filled with credit about seven years. He was a truly sincere friend, an honest and upright man, and has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

At Wimbledon, T. Wilcox, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Briggs, widow of C. B., esq. of Benton House, Northumberland.

In Charlotte-street, Mrs. Beucher, relict of John B., esq. of Edmonton, 77.

In Bryanston-street, John Mallet, esq. 77, late director-general of the hospitals in America, and the West-Indies.

Aged 80, the emigrant French Bishop of St. Pol de Leon.

At Hadley, near Barnet, James Munro, esq. formerly commander of the Houghton East Indiaman, 50.

At Beachwood, Herts, Thomas Westham, esq. 81.

At Greenwich, John Ash, esq. formerly in the West-India trade.

In Broad-street, Buildings, Mrs. Vernon, wife of J. Y. V., esq.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, Joseph Williams, esq. 39.

At Hammer-smith, John Hatchett, esq. coach-maker to their Majesties, and one of the magistrates for Middlesex and Westminster.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Suckling, widow of Wm. S., esq. uncle to the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

In Hertford-street, Oxford-road, Mrs. C. Fonnereau.

In Suffolk-street, Cavendish square, Captain Aubrey, of the first regiment of guards.

At Putney, Miss Lovewell, only daughter of John L., esq.

At Long's Hotel, Dover-street, Lieutenant Berry, of the first regiment of life guards.

In Cripplegate Buildings, the Rev. Thomas Torole, 82.

At Hampstead, Mr. Blackford, 90.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of William H., esq.

In Norfolk street, Strand, Miss Harriet Parr, third daughter of William P., esq.

At Upper Clapton, *William Lowndes, esq.*

At Ely Place, St. George's Fields, *Mrs. Gummer*, wife of the Rev. Joseph G.

At his seat at Arbury, in the county of Warwick, *Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.* 88. Sir Roger devoted a long and useful life to the service of his country. He was an officer in the Warwickshire militia when that regiment was first established, and long discharged with distinguished honor and integrity the duties of a magistrate of the county. He was for many years one of the representatives in parliament for the university of Oxford, to which he has for a long period been a liberal benefactor. He owned one of the finest estates of coal in the kingdom, and his extensive coal-works, near Bedsworth, have for a long time been very productive. He several years ago cut many miles in length of navigable canal through his collieries and woods, to join the Coventry Canal; by far the greatest length of canal, solely belonging to an individual, in the kingdom. Sir Roger was an active promoter of the Coventry, the Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, and of the Turnpike-road from Coventry to Leicester, which has so much benefited those parts of the country. He enjoyed his faculties unimpaired almost to the last, and was a liberal benefactor to the poor, particularly in finding them employment. His remains were interred in the family vault at Harefield, in Middlesex, where he possessed a considerable estate. By his death the title becomes extinct.

In St. Mary Axe, *Joseph Denison, esq.* 81, after a long illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. Sensible of his gradual decline to the grave, he often expressed his submission to the divine dispensation thus presented to his mind, and the thankfulness for blessings he had in a long course of life amply enjoyed. He repeatedly mentioned the tedious indisposition of one of his parents, and though "he had wished for a short, rather than a long continued final illness," he cheerfully expressed himself in her words, "not mine but thy will be done." His intellectual powers never seemed at any moment to have been impaired; and the day preceding his decease, in conversation with his physician, he observed, as a "source of consolation in bodily affliction, that he could review his past time without reproach; though perspective was not to be found here," with these serious impressions his usual cheerful conversation continued, till death closed his temporal existence, without a pang or a sigh. His public estimation may in some measure be inferred, from the respectability of his family connections; his eldest daughter being married to the Earl of Cunningham, and the youngest to Sir Robert Lawley, bart. His only son is returned as the representative in parliament for Hull, without his solicitation or attendance. Such circumstances might elevate some minds, but with these, and the possession of an immense fortune, (said to amount to nearly a million

sterling) acquired with undeviating integrity, he ever maintained an unassuming character.

At his house in Devonshire Place, *Sir Richard King, bart.* admiral of the red. This brave officer was descended from a respectable family, of Bromley in Kent, but was born in Hampshire in August 1730. It may be literally said that he was "nursed on the wave, and cradled in the storm;" for before he was eight years old, he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738 he went to sea with his maternal uncle Commodore Curtis Barnet; under whose immediate tuition he first served in the Mediterranean, and in 1744 he accompanied him to the East Indies, on his appointment to the chief command on that station. Here Mr. King was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by a promotion to the rank of lieutenant, in February 1746, and a few weeks afterwards a sudden indisposition terminated the commodore's valuable life. Lieutenant King remained in India, till the conclusion of the war in 1748, when he returned to England. On the re-commencement of hostilities with France in 1754, he was appointed lieutenant of the Bristol, one of the Squadron ordered to the East Indies under rear-admiral Watson. This Squadron put into the harbour of Kinsale in Ireland, where the Bristol received so much damage from a storm as to be incapable of proceeding; on which she was replaced by the Tiger. To that ship Mr. King was removed, but on his arrival in India, he was received on board the Kent of 74 guns, the flag-ship of the rear-admiral. Here our young officer highly distinguished himself in 1756, in the attack and capture of Geriah the capital of Angria, a petty piratical sovereign; after which service the admiral advanced Mr. King to the rank of master and commander in the Blaze fire-ship. The Squadron then sailed for Bengal, sailed up the Ganges and prepared to attack the fort of Busbudgia, belonging to the Nabob Surajah Dowlah who was then at war with the English, and had taken Calcutta. On the 29th of December Colonel Clive was landed with the troops, and in a council of war held on board the Kent, it was resolved to attempt to carry the fort by storm early the next morning. A body of one hundred seamen was likewise landed to co-operate with Colonel Clive. By a singular event, however, the fortress was taken the same night. A seaman, named Strachan, belonging to the Kent having drunk too much grog, strolled, in the dead of the night under the walls of the fort. Perceiving a breach, he entered it, at the same time giving loud huzzas. Some of his ship-mates who had likewise rambled that way, hearing the shouts, hastened to the spot, mounted the breach, and drove from the works the Moorish soldiers by whom Strachan was furiously attacked. The whole camp was now alarmed by the noise, and the soldiers repairing to the fort, entered and

and obtained possession without encountering any resistance. Admiral Watson being informed of the circumstance sent the next day for Strachan, to reprimand him for his temerity, and began with addressing him: "What is this you have been doing Strachan?"—The untutored hero having made his bow, scratched his head, and then with one hand twirling his hat on the other, replied: "Why to be sure, sir, it was I who took the fort, but I hope there was no harm in it." The admiral then remonstrated with him on the fatal consequences that might have resulted from so rash an act, and as he left the cabin, seemed to insinuate that he should be punished. The hardy tar, woefully disappointed at this reprimand, for what he rather conceived to be deserving of reward, muttered as he was going: "If I'm flogged for this here action, I'll never take another fort as long as I live, by God!" Captain King was next engaged in the same kind of service in the attack and capture of Calcutta and Hughly. The fort of the latter was carried by storm, our gallant officer with his detachment of seamen first entering the breach. As a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence, Admiral Watson entrusted his dispatches containing an account of his success, to Captain King. He arrived in England in July 1757, and was the following year appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands. In 1759 he was promoted by Commodore Moore, to the rank of post-captain. His first appointment was to the Rye frigate; but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle, of 44 guns. In the same year he convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760 was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns in which he cruized, for some time off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his Majesty as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies, and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces, on an expedition planned against Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo. The squadron in the East Indies immediately proceeded to execute the orders brought by Captain King, who during the siege of Manilla was directed to cruize, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, for the St. Phillippina, a rich galleon expected from Acapulco. Instead of the object of their search, they fell in with another vessel of the same description, the Santissima Trinidad, a ship of larger dimensions than our third rates, but which had only thirteen guns mounted. The Argo, which had on board only eighty men able to go to quarters, engaged her singly in the night, but having sustained considerable damage, was obliged to haul off till the next morning, when the galleon, after a brisk cannonade

from both the frigates, surrendered. Returning to Manilla with his prize, Captain King was directed to proceed with the Seaford to Palapa, a port in the island of Samar, in which, it was understood that the St. Phillippina had taken shelter; but after persevering for three months against the monsoon, he was under the painful necessity of putting back to Manilla, without effecting the purpose for which he had been sent. In 1763 Captain King was appointed to the Grafton of sixty-eight guns, in which he arrived in England, in July 1764, having in charge the galleon which he had assisted in capturing. In 1771 he was appointed to the Northumberland, and immediately afterwards to the Asia, a guard-ship at Portsmouth, in which he continued for the usual period of three years. In 1777 he commanded the Pallas of thirty-six guns, and convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec. On his return in September 1778, hostilities having been commenced between Great Britain and France, he was sent with the squadron under Commodore Evans to assist in taking possession of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he exchanged ships with Captain Spry, and in November, returned to England, in the Europe of sixty-four guns. In March 1779 he was appointed to the Exeter of sixty-four guns and was ordered to proceed as second in command under Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies. After his arrival there, in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of commodore. On this station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron under M. de Suffrein. In the first of these engagements, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the fire of most of the French ships as they passed on toward the centre; and as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain an unequal contest first with three, and then with five of the enemy's ships, the smallest equal to her in force, and superior in size. The Superb was nearly in the same situation, and a dead calm prevented the rest of the British squadron from coming up to their assistance. The wind at length sprang up, and enabled the four headmost ships to pay round to the enemy, who now made a precipitate retreat. By this time the Exeter was almost reduced to a wreck; her captain, Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the Commodore; ten of her men had shared a similar fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of shot-holes which she had received under water, she was obliged to make a signal of distress, and, had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions, she must have sunk. Amid this scene of horror, Commodore King displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude, and unalterable presence

presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, when two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the *Exeter*, the master asked him what he should do with the ship, to which he replied with the characteristic spirit of a British seaman: "There is nothing to be done but to fight her till she sinks!" The *Exeter* was, however, preserved; but she was so completely disabled, that for two days after the action, she was under the necessity of being towed by the *Monmouth*, not being in a condition to carry any sail. During the latter part of the time that Commodore King served in India, he had his broad pendant on board of the *Hero*, and in the last action with the enemy's squadron on the 13th of June 1783, he narrowly escaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-shot, which struck the speaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of the ship. On the conclusion of peace he returned to England with the first division of the fleet, and soon after his arrival, in May 1784, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in consideration of his meritorious services. In September 1787, a promotion of flag-officers took place, by which Sir Richard King became rear-admiral of the white; and in 1790 he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792 he experienced the farther honor of being created a baronet of Great Britain, and was sent out as governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and on his return from his government, was the following year elected member of parliament for Rochester. About the same time he was appointed port-admiral at Plymouth, and in June 1795, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In February 1799, he became admiral of the white; and in the month of April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth, by Sir Thomas Paulet. This was the last professional appointment held by Sir Richard, who in November 1805, was raised to the rank of admiral of the red. It may be asserted of the deceased admiral, with the greatest truth, that his majesty's navy did not possess a braver officer, or a more honorable and respected man. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of *L'Achille* of 74 guns, which ship he commanded in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Denman, of the Haymarket and Portsmouth Theatres. He was the son of an officer in the Royal Navy, and was originally intended for the same service himself, but in compliance with the wish of his mother, he was placed with an eminent Bookseller, in Rochester. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he repaired to London, where he relinquished his former oc-

cupation for the stage, which he had long contemplated as the profession, which, of all others, would yield him the greatest delight. His first essay was at Kingston, in Surrey; where, having been noticed by the Manager for some propriety in what is technically termed level speaking, he was soon fit to represent the buried Majesty of Denmark: but another performer claiming the character as his right, Mr. Denman was obliged to take the part of the *living King*, and to give up the *ghost*. This, indeed, had nearly happened in reality, for the Manager, who played Hamlet, using a sword instead of a stage foil, was rushing, with his accustomed ardour, to stab the guilty king; but, fortunately for Mr. Denman, he discovered his danger in time to avert the catastrophe. Laying aside the dignity of his assumed situation, he sprang from his chair, and in the greatest terror, abruptly exclaimed, "'Tis a sword!" Hamlet instantly checked himself; King Claudius died without being killed, and the tragedy ended in the highest style of merriment. In the winter of 1796, Mr. Denman was engaged by Mr. Grubb, for Drury-lane, where his first appearance was in Foigard, in *The Beaux Stratagem*. The principal cause of his engagement was a new piece, called, "*The Charity Boy*," which had been announced for representation at the Haymarket, but transferred to Drury-lane, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Johnstone. The condemnation of this musical entertainment, in which Mr. Denman sustained the character intended for Mr. Johnstone, rendered his stay in London of short duration. He then went to Edinburgh, for a year, after which he returned to England, and engaged with the late Mr. Wilkinson, at York. Here he continued till the beginning of the summer of 1803, when Mr. Colman, having seen him act, conceived so favourably of his talents, that he made him a liberal offer for the Haymarket, which was accepted. He chiefly supplied the place of Mr. Johnstone, but the superior humour of the latter, caused Denman to appear to disadvantage. It has been asserted by his friends, that he did not give his performances that daring colouring of which he was fully capable, on account of a certain diffidence and modesty, which never forsook him, even when most successful. In his private life, he was a man of uncommon worth. He was distinguished by frankness and inflexible integrity; and his behaviour and conduct were manly and interesting.

At Exeter, Lieutenant-general John Graves Simcoe, 55. This highly esteemed and lamented officer was a native of Devonshire, in which county he possessed an estate and beautiful demesne, called Wallford Lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the same place, about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army in 1770, as an ensign, in the 55th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in consequence of great attention to

His duty, was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in less than two years, his commission bearing date the 27th March, 1772, and he succeeded to a lieutenancy, March 12, 1774. Among the troops ordered to America, in 1775, was the 35th regiment, and as Lieutenant Simcoe, from his professional knowledge, was justly deserving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which distinguished itself in that unfortunate contest. In the course of the war, many provincial battalions were raised in America, one of which was given to Captain Simcoe, and, in compliment to her Majesty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps, which was actively employed, under the most enterprising officers, he exhibited many proofs of his professional talents. In consequence of this, on the 23d of June, 1779, General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards established in the army. At the peace of 1783, this useful and brave corps, which had so eminently distinguished itself under his orders, was disbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay list, and had rank in the army. On Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy, in tranquillity, a respite from his labours; but the services he had performed not being unknown to his Majesty, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant to a corps to be raised in America, and to serve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers. On the 18th of November, 1790, he obtained the rank of colonel in the army. By an Act of Parliament, which passed in the session of 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and each of them was placed under the superintendence of lieutenant-governors, subject to the authority of the governor-general of British America. Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant-governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life useful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in Upper Canada, Colonel Simcoe had the country accurately surveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at first thought of placing the centre of his settlements within the square, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York, situate on the North-West side of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but Governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix it on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario. This was also dropped, and York is now the seat of government. To increase the population was the great and favourite scheme of the

new governor, and as he had the allotment of lands vested in him, he was enabled to promote this desirable and useful measure. The families of American officers and soldiers who adhered to the royal cause at the conclusion of the war, obtained grants on the British side of the boundary line, as well as many officers and soldiers of regiments of the regular forces; since that period, emigrants from the mother country and the American States have also been encouraged to settle there. The policy of General Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and disinterested government, to promote a love for the national character of Englishmen in the American States. To another body of men he held out a share of these lands, we mean half pay officers; and he thought it an excellent measure to grant discharges to soldiers serving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot settlements to them. In the mean time, that the corps might not be incomplete, he proposed enlisting Americans, who would soon be attached to the service of his Britannic Majesty. These military settlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American States, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he set apart for those who had emigrated; and, in case of their not being zealously attached to the existing government, the military settlers, from their situation, could act with vigour against them; or, in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the interest of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of such settlers, might, in those instances, prove nearly as useful as a regular corps. In pursuance of these plans, Colonel Simcoe, on all occasions, gave encouragement and assistance to those who applied for lands, or who were already in possession of them. The consequence of this was, that, in a short space of time, he saw that his government was capable, not only of supplying grain for home consumption, but also for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were also reared in abundance, although, in former times, flour was sent from England, and meat and butter from Ireland, for the use of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes also, in his opinion, were capable of furnishing fish, particularly sturgeon, in such vast quantities, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Russia, which supplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, strongly recommended this to the settlers. In short, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of Upper Canada, was honourable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public prosperity. Justice was administered under his auspices, according to the principles of the British Constitution. The lieutenants of counties, appointed by him, had authority

to nominate respectable men to be justices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over these he himself kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in this settlement, Governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cherish a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their interests, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and a new field was soon opened for the exercise of his talents. The situation of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been taken possession of by troops from Jamaica, in September, 1793, requiring a person of talents to take the command of it, as civil governor and commander-in-chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamson, his Majesty found none more deserving so important a station than Major-General Simcoe, who was appointed, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, the 3d of December, 1796. The nomination of this officer was very acceptable to all ranks in the island, in which he arrived during February of the following year. Having in some measure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeless, General Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immense, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export, he found necessary to increase, and they were paid without a murmur by those immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were soon visible; but, in the midst of this gleam of prosperity, the colony was deprived of its governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the same year. Perhaps the consequent evils, and final evacuation, of this valuable island, would not have occurred, had he been properly supported from the mother country; short, however, as his stay was, he did more than any former general, in conciliating the native inhabitants to the British government. On the 18th July, 1798, his Majesty, as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer on him the command of the 2d regiment of foot; shortly after his return to England; he was employed on the staff; and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was made a lieutenant-general. During the time the immense preparations were making in all the French ports, in 1804, for the avowed purpose of an invasion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entrusted to him; and from the uncommon exertions he made in disciplining the volunteer corps, and persuading every man who could bear arms to come forward, there is little doubt but the enemy, had they attempted to land in that part of the country, would have received a severe check. In consequence of the Treaty of Amiens, the war establishment being laid aside, the name of General Simcoe ceased to appear on the Staff list; but since hostilities recommenced, he

was among the lieutenant-generals employed, and commanded the Western or Plymouth district. When in the summer of the present year the Earl of St. Vincent proceeded with a division of the Channel fleet to Lisbon, General Simcoe was one of the military officers by whom he was accompanied. On the departure of the noble admiral from the Tagus, General Simcoe returned in the *Illustrious* to England, where he had been destined to succeed Lord Lake in the chief command of the British forces in India. His lady was in London making the necessary preparations for the voyage, when she received the melancholy intelligence of his death a few days after his arrival at Torbay. His country has thus been deprived of a meritorious and skilful officer, and his widow and nine children of an excellent husband and father. As a military man, General Simcoe was often consulted by those high in office, and was a member of every board of general officers ordered by his Majesty. In fact, few gentlemen in the service were more capable of deciding on professional affairs, whether respecting discipline, or interior economy. He was also highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends of the first respectability, and his opinion and advice were taken in matters of the most interesting nature, for which he was eminently qualified, by his good sense and knowledge of the world. He excelled in classical learning; few officers in the army having received a better education.

At his house in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, *George Stubbs, esq.* the celebrated painter and anatomist. He was born at Liverpool in 1724; where he, early in life, was distinguished by the superiority of his anatomical researches. When about 30 years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his studies; and, when he afterwards settled in the metropolis, was not less celebrated for his talents as a painter. From this combination of science, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and useful work, "*The Anatomy of the Horse; including a particular Description of the Bones, Cartilages, Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in Eighteen Tables, all done from Nature;*" which not only reflects great honour on the author, but on the country in which it was produced. "France may reap great credit from the Veterinarian school lately established in that country: but what praise is not due to a private person who, at his own expence and with the incredible labour and application of years, began, continued, and completed the admirable work before us! But it is impossible to give our readers an adequate idea of Mr. Stubbs' performance without placing the book itself before their eyes. All we can therefore add concerning it is, that the author himself dissected a great number of horses, for the sake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever (if we are not great-ly

ly mistaken) be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and the plates were likewise engraved by his own hand. In short, we are at a loss whether most to admire this artist, as a dissector, or as a painter of animals. Of his excellence in the last-mentioned capacity, few of our readers, who have any pretensions to connoisseurship, can be supposed ignorant; especially as some of his admirable pieces have appeared at the public exhibitions. His pictures of the Lion and Horse, and Lion and Stag, in particular, were deservedly applauded by the best judges; nor were his Blood Mares less excellent, though in a very different style of painting: yet we think we have seen some of his animal portraits, both of wild and tame subjects, that are, if possible, superior to those above mentioned." Such was the character (and it is a very just one) that was given of Mr. Stubbs by the authors of the *Monthly Review* in 1767; and that their opinion was not singular, appeared from the letter he received from the celebrated Professor Camper, on the subject of his performance. From that period till his death were the talents of this great artist unremittingly exerted in both the branches of science which he had so successfully cultivated. As a painter of animals he to the last remained unrivalled; and his profound skill in anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perseverance in the study. He may also be almost said to be the inventor of a peculiar species of painting landscapes, &c. on large plates of enamel; of which some most valuable specimens will appear when his collection is brought forward for sale, which, we understand, it will be in the early part of the next year. The prints which he published are: The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion, the Labourers; the Haymakers and Reapers; a Horse affrighted by a Lion, with its companion, Tigers at Play; a Lion devouring a Horse; a Horse affrighted at a Lion; two Tigers; a Lion; and a Tiger, and three prints of Single Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finished drawings, for an elaborate work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publish only three parts out of six, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and common Fowl, in Thirty Tables." The first Number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the second, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an enumeration of the parts lying under them, with a description of the common integuments; and the third, the common integuments taken off, with the Membrana Adiposa and Fat. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth Numbers, Mr. S. meant to have described the first, second, and third Layers of Muscles taken off. Mr. Stubbs' habits of life were almost as extraordinary as his

intellectual attainments. When a young man, so ardent was his thirst for acquiring experience by practical dissection, that he very frequently braved those dangers from putridity, &c. which would have appalled the most experienced practitioner; and such was his muscular strength, that he has more than once carried a dead horse on his back up two flights of a narrow staircase to the dissecting-room on the attic floor. He was always a very early riser; and his constitution continued robust to the last. Long after he was fourscore, he has often walked from Seymour-street to Fleet-street, and back again, before the regular hour of breakfast. He enjoyed an excellent state of health; was remarkably abstemious; eating little food, and drinking only water, for the last 40 years. He has left the whole of his property to Mrs. Spencer, a near relation, who has been for a great number of years his constant companion, and principal assistant, both in his literary and his anatomical pursuits.

[Further particulars of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, whose death is mentioned at p. 398, of Number 149. This gentleman was a native of Scotland; and, with that spirit of enterprise for which North Britons are renowned, quitted the paternal roof for ever, at the early age of 18, choosing for himself the arduous profession of arms, in which he passed half a century with zeal, assiduity, and success. His last service was in the campaign under General Simcoe in the West Indies, when he commanded in a regiment of Native Infantry. Col. C.'s military talents were tried and honourably acknowledged. He was a sound disciplinarian, resolute, strict, and humane. His literary powers were respectable; the many political compositions he published, in America and in England, are replete with British loyalty, and evince much shrewdness and originality of thought, expressed in an easy style of ratiocination. The last of them, "Remarks on the late War with St. Domingo," was printed in 1804. As a soldier, Colonel C.'s public conduct was meritorious; as a member of civil society, his private deportment was in a remarkable degree courteous and engaging. Even the strong peculiarities of his temper, manner, address, and diction, were all declaratory of the habits of a gentleman well-bred and well-informed, of a lively and impetuous spirit. His excessively refined affability, in general, appeared precisely what Frenchmen have denominated *la bonne politesse de la vieille cour*. His highest complimentary language, however, although exuberant, still only spoke the affectionate sentiments of a truly generous heart: the ebullition was, perhaps, sometimes too profuse, but the spring was pure and perennial! This worthy character has left an amiable widow, three grown daughters, and a son, a major in the army, who was lately stationed at Jamaica, where he received public thanks for the behaviour of his men. Of the young ladies, two are married

ried and have families: the eldest, Margaret, is espoused to Judge Saunders, of New Brunswick; Eliza, the youngest, is the wife of the Rev. J. Storie, rector of Stow, in Essex; and the intermediate daughter, Frances, is at present single, and resides at Chelsea with her surviving aged parent.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Mr. Holden, whose death is recorded at p. 300 of Number 148.* Mr. Holden entered Cambridge as a student in 1780, and soon obtained a scholarship by his assiduity. In 1781, he took a very distinguishing degree of A. B. in the Senate-house, being second wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman, of that year: and regularly proceeded A. M. in 1787, and S. T. B. in 1794. In 1797, he was nominated Scrutator, conjointly with the Rev. William Wood, of St. John's college. He was, also, an honorary preacher at St. Mary's, and one of the twelve Whitehall preachers from Cambridge, appointed by the Bishop of London. To quick natural abilities, and a remarkably generous spirit, Mr. H. sedulously united the advantages of great acquirements, in belles lettres, science, and theology. His essays, preserved in MS.

in the college library, display vivid imagination and sound discriminating judgment. His sermons, composed in maturer years, were nervous, perspicuous, impressive, and orthodox. His various lectures evinced extensive reading, study, and taste. His conversation proved him the accomplished scholar, his manners the polished gentleman. His honesty and honour were irreproachable and high. His general conduct was truly exemplary; for his virtues were chastened and elevated by Christianity. His talents were splendid, and his feelings benevolent; his hand was open and liberal. With a mind impregnated by genius and ardent in search of knowledge, Mr. H. in his youth visited the better part of Europe, and returned to his own land improved; having joined an acquaintance with the living tongues to his Greek and Latin attainments. In private and in public, he was ever found the affectionate relation, the faithful friend, the loyal subject, the constitutional patriot; whilst, as a tutor, he was most attentive to the calls of duty, firm, impartial, and indulgent.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE thirteenth year's Report of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle Upon Tyne has just been published, and the following are the officers for the ensuing year. Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart. president. Mr. R. Doubleday, Mr. James Losh, Mr. C. W. Bigge, Mr. Cookson, vice-presidents. Rev. W. Turner, Mr. John Airey, secretaries. Mr. Boyd, treasurer. Mr. Murray, Mr. Innes, Mr. Winch, T. Mc Whirter, M.D. T. E. Headlam, M.D. Mr. E. Charnley, Mr. T. Blaylock, Mr. W. Losh, committee.

Married.] At Eariden, Captain John Lilly of the ship Delaval, to Miss Forster.

At Rothbury, Major Alexander Whaley Light, of the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Smart, eldest daughter of John S. esq. of Trewitt.

At Durham, Captain Ellis, of the 61st regiment, to Miss Richardson, grand daughter of John Drake Bainbridge, esq.—Mr. George Argus, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Cooper.—Mr. Wm. Dobson, of Southfield House, Durham, to Miss Martha Smith, daughter of Mr. Edward S. of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Bell, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Pringle, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Mr. William Hixon, of Mordon House, to Miss Mary Arrowsmith, of Lawton.

Died.] At Lambton, William Fenwick, esq. of Durham, attorney, under sheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of Durham.

At Berwick, Mr. George Graham, 94; he had formerly been a ship-master and was never known to have experienced an hour's sickness in his life.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Burrell, mother of Mr. George B. 61.—Mr. Thomas Brown.—Mr. Christopher Henzell, shipwright, 75.—John Wright, esq. 74. He was the founder of several spacious streets in this town.—Mrs. Wilson; she dropped down in the boarding school, Savill Row Place, which she had kept for many years with the highest credit, and instantly expired.

At Bavington, Mrs. Aynsley, wife of Mr. Thomas A.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Aisley—Mr. T. L. Loudlow of the Fighting Cocks.—Mr. John Kelley, farmer, of Brancepeth, 64—

At Monkmearmouth, Mr. Eggleston, surgeon and apothecary.

At Brearton, near Hartlepool, Mr. John Featonby, 68, late of Stonebridge House, near Durham.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mary Jurdison, widow, 77.

At Lees, Miss Marianne Marjoribanks, daughter of Edward M. esq.

Mr. John Elstob, of Seaton Sluice: returning home from Blyth he fell into a small burn and was drowned.

At Middle Hendon, Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Ralph R. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miss Littledale, daughter of Isaac L. esq.—Mr. Manders, of Dublin, architect, to Miss Collins, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Lowick, in Furness, Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss Isabella Gradwell

At Grasmere, Christopher Fenton, jun. esq. of Kendal, to Mrs. Berkenhout, widow of the late captain B. of the Royal Marines.

At St. Bees, Captain Edger, of the Nancy of Whitehaven, to Miss Corkill, second daughter of Mr. William C. of Padstow.

At Penrith, Captain William Hebson, of the 3d. regiment of foot, and eldest son of John H. esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Greave.

Died.] At Allonby, Mr. John Charles, 77.

At Blennerhasset, the Rev. Francis Rat-tray, 53.

At Rydall Hall, G. E. Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby Hall.

At Penrith, Mr. James Dawson.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Head, 85.—Mr. John Beaumont, 59.—Mr. Richard Baillie, father in law to Mr. Hodgson, printer, 59.—Mr. John Hogg, 54.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Piper, relict of Mr. John P.—Mr. Thomas Dalton.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonsdale.—Mr. George Stewardson.—Mrs. Benson, relict of Mr. George B.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 1st of December, at sun-set, the new lights at Flamborough-Head were exhibited for the first time. Benjamin Mitne, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Bridlington, and an active promoter of this light-house, delivered an oration upon the occasion, in which he noticed the advantages resulting in a commercial point of view from similar erections; and dwelt upon the benefits which might be expected from that at Flamborough, particularly considered as affording the probable means of preserving many valuable lives. The height of the building from the basis to the summit is 85 feet, and from the level of the sea 250 feet. The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole 21. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to distinguish Flamborough lights from all others; MONTHLY MAG., No. 151.

and in a clear night they may be seen at the distance of thirty miles.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Batterill Hyde, of Barmston, to Miss Dawson, daughter of John D. esq. of Bridlington.—George Nelson, esq. of Great Limber, Lincolnshire, to Miss Sherlock.

At Gretna Green, Wm. Meek, esq. late a lieutenant in the 73d regiment of foot, to Miss Caroline Wilkinson, of Leeds.

At Bradford, George Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hodden, daughter of the late Richard H. esq. of Horton.

Mr. William Whitehead, of Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, to Miss Haywood, daughter of James H. esq. of Critchley House, near Bolton.

The Rev. William Faber, of Darrington, near Ferrybridge, to Miss Baker.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Fawdrop, apothecary, to Miss Priestley, niece of Richard P. esq. John Ward, esq. of London, to Miss Lambert, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Elland Hall, near Halifax.

At Carlton near Snaith, Matthew Hickringill, esq. of Brayton, near Selby, to Miss Burton, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Quisquo Hall.

Died.] Suddenly, at Wooley Park, near Wakefield, Mrs. Fawkes, relict of the late Walter F. esq. of Farnley-hall.

At Copgrove, Lady Muncafter, wife of Lord M.

Mr. Matthew Jackson, huntsman to G. Lane Fox, esq. of Bramham Park, 62. He was upwards of twenty years a celebrated whipper-in under Mark Beauchamp, huntsman to the late Lord Darlington, at Roby Castle, and at Hound Hill, in Yorkshire; and had in those capacities, followed the chase half a century, from the age of twelve.

At Burton Agnes, the Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of that place.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Jepson, 80, relict of Mr. J. supervisor of excise.

At Gildersome, Mr. John Sharp.

At Tickton near Beverley, Mrs. Masterman, 75, wife of Mr. Isaac M. aged 25, to whom she had been but a few days married.

At Hull, Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.—Mr. Edmund Webster, 60.—Mr. William Smith, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kelsey, wife of Mr. James K. 36.—Mr. Samuel Annison, master-mariner.—Mr. John Smith, late mace-bearer to the corporation, 64.

At York, Mr. Edward Yeoman, keeper of the house of correction.—Mr. George Metcalf.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Haxby, relict of Mr. Thomas H.

At Birthwaite Hall, near Barnsley, Mrs. Perkins, wife of John P. esq.

At Leeds, Mrs. Greame, 89, a lady of eminent piety and benevolence.—The Rev. T. W. Flint, afternoon lecturer of St. John's.—Mrs. Salmon.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Blayds, sister to the late John B. esq. of Oulton, 72.—Mr. David Sayner.

At Acomb Grange, near York, Mrs. Weatherill, wife of Mr. W. 54.

At Doncaster, Mr. Lancelot Harrison, 61. He had been an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connection 39 years.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. U. attorney.—Mrs. Brudenel, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. 64.

At Sowerby near Thirsk, William Wright, esq. 92, late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At Hipperholme, Mr. John Smith, 22, son of the late Mr. S. of that place, merchant.

At Beverley, Augusta, second daughter of Captain Hart, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general Vyse.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. A. A. Day, ironmonger, to Miss Bispham, daughter of the late James B. esq.—Captain Owen Lewis of the ship Barbadoes, to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Captain William D.—Captain James Ellerby, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of Captain John M.

At Coulton, Furness Fells, the Rev. J. Romney, of Whitestock Hall, to Miss Kennal of Kendal.

At Cartmel, Thomas Askew, esq. of Fell Gate, to Miss Mary Barrow, sister of Edward B. esq. of Allithwaite Lodge.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. James Fogg, farmer, 87, to Miss Mary Clegg, of New Mill, 28.—Mr. William Clark, to Miss Cowdroy, daughter of Mr. William C. printer of the Manchester Gazette.

At Manchester, Mr. Halkyard, jun. surgeon, of Oldham, to Miss Bedford of Salford.—Mr. A. Glendinning, to Mrs. Booth, relict of Mr. Robert B.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Stirzaker, 85.—Mr. John Samples.—Mrs. Saul, widow of Mr. George S.—Mrs. Lodge, relict of Mr. Thomas L.—Mr. Joseph Nelson.

At Garstang, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Broughton Lodge near Cartmel, Mr. John Birch, 17, son of the late Samuel Ogden B. esq. of Manchester.

At Liverpool Mrs. Azamar.—Mrs. Tapley, widow of Captain T. of Chester, 41.—Mr. Robert Heath.—Mr. Joseph Bleafe, 47.—Captain Barrow, many years in the Dublin trade, 43.—Mrs. Grayson, late of Whitehaven, 83.—Mr. Thomas Hardy, merchant, 45.—Mrs. Campbell, 87.—Mr. Peter Miles, attorney.—Miss Ann Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. George R. merchant.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H.

At Prescot, Mrs. Denton.

At Everton, Mr. S. S. McKnight, only son of Mr. M^K. merchant, 21.—Lieut. Charles Seward, of the royal navy.

At Arrard near Ulverston, Mrs. Penny, 87.

At Preston, Mr. Charles Newsham, 19, son of Mr. James N.

At the Hazles, near Liverpool, Miss Ellen Birch, second daughter of Joseph B. esq.

At Stanley House, Mr. Harriman, 86.

At Car Lane, near Cartmel, Mrs. Jane Walker, 91.—Mrs. Ann Hutton, 45.

At Wigan, Mrs. Wyan, 94. She was mother, grand-mother, and great-grand-mother to more than 200 persons.—Mr. Edward Topping, 63.

At Ashton near Warrington, Mr. Henry Watkinson, surgeon and apothecary.

At Manchester, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Samuel B. 40.—Mrs. Faulder, wife of Mr. Thomas F.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Benjamin W. merchant.

At Allerton, Mrs. Mercer, 24, wife of Mr. Joseph M. and daughter of the late John Jordan, esq. of Knotty Ash.

At Crumfsall, Mr. Robert Holt, 91.

At Yew Bank, near Fairfield, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. William R. of Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Brown, 25.

At Fairhurst Hall, Mr. Thomas Nelson Ashton, of Liverpool, brother of John Ashton Nelson, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As some labourers were lately digging clay in the brick-yard of Mr. Pool, at Bottesford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the surface, they discovered the head and horns of an animal, of the bull kind, of extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 31 pounds; the span, from tip to tip, is two feet one inch, and at the greatest bulge of the horns, three feet two inches; each horn, from the skull to the tip, measures two feet eight inches, and is, at its base, one foot one inch and a half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal is supposed to have lain, and on each side was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns, near the tip, is completely petrified.

Married.] At Ashby Puerorum (*alias* Boys' Ashby) near Horncastle, Mr. William Dixon, aged 31, who a few months since buried his second wife, to Miss Sarah Gunnill, a lady of considerable notoriety in that parish, aged 26.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Aby, to Miss Sarah Forman, of Spillsby.

Mr. Isaac Beecham, of Horncastle, to Miss Gace, of Gautby.

Mr. R. Tonge, of Donnington, to Miss Ealand, of Wainfleet, All Saints.

Mr. Wilson, of Aswarby, to Mrs. Markham, of Saucethorpe.

Died.] At Lincoln, Richard Gibbeson, jun. esq. 47, one of the head distributors of stamps for the county.—Mr. William Marshall, 74.—Mr. Thomas Hill, 63.—Mr. Woodall, schoolmaster, 66.

At Market Rasen, G. Shuttleworth, esq. 68, a lieutenant in the Market Rasen yeomanry cavalry. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him.

At Gaintbro', Miss Parker.—Mrs. Waddington,

ington, 91, relict of the Rev. Joshua W. vicar of Harworth, Notts.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. T. Frear, 86.

At Hundleby, Mr. James Houlden, 77.

At Raithby near Spillby. Mr. John Gilby, jun.

At Billingham, Mr. James Webster.

At Spillby, Mrs Ann Houlden, wife of Mr. John H. 72.

At Utterby, Mrs. Ann Maltson, 94.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Serjeant Allingham, of the royal Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Oldham, of the Golden Eagle.

At Woodford, W. Henry Ashurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. A. to Miss Mosely, eldest daughter of the late Oswald M. esq. of Boleworth Castle.

At Middlewich, Mr. Joseph Nixon of Tunstall, Staffordshire, to Miss Venables.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Ward, 77, relict of the Rev. Abel W. Archdeacon, and prebendary of Chester.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. S. of the custom-house.—Samuel Seller, esq. collector of the customs.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. Thomas H. late of Liverpool.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Willis, of the Angel inn.

At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Beckett, 62.

At Cholmondeley, Miss Josephine La Roche, 30.

At Malpas, Mr. Randle Tomlinson, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish.

At Lestwich, Mr. Henry Hough, 30.

At Butt Green, near Nantwich, Mr. Wrench, 85.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Driffield, Mr. Tempest, of Windley, to Miss Osborne of the Burrows.

At Risley, Mr. Smith to Miss Copestake.

At Chesterfield, Mr. William Outram, to Miss Bower, daughter of John B. esq.

Died.] At Ashborne, Mrs Hodgson, 88.—Mr. Benjamin Powell, 64.

At Codner, Mrs. Eliz. Wood, a maiden lady, 62. Her benevolence has erected a durable monument to her memory in the hearts of the poor in her neighbourhood.

At Alton near Wirksworth, Miss Mary Bruckfield, daughter of the late Mr. John B.

At Eyam, Mr. John Skidmore.

At Willington, Mr. William Dawes, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Soare, wife of Mr. S. 53.—Mr. Joseph Hackett, formerly a draper of Birmingham, 84.

At Worthington, Mrs. Bulstrode, relict of Mr. B. of Lisle-Walton, Leicestershire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. David Stevenson to Mrs. Mary Morley, daughter of the late David Evans, esq. of Timly, Pembrokehire.

At Southwell, the Rev. J. Fisher of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Nottingham, Mr. C. Goodhead to Miss A. Hooton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Green, relict

of Mr. Alderman G.—John Burrows, gent. 83.—Mr. Daniel Titterton, 75.—Mrs Darby, wife of Mr. D.

At Bingham, Mr. Samuel Parr, 76.

At Southwell. Michael Beecher, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stanton, of Kegworth, to Mrs. Gadby, relict of Mr. John G. of Lockington Grounds.

Mr. William Ludlam, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Parker of Newark.

Died.] At Ibstock, Mrs. Heatley, wife of Mr. H.

At Loughborough, Mrs Thorpe.—Mr. Handley.—Mr. Gamble, 44.—Mrs. Pinchbeck, wife of Mr. P. 29.

At Humberstonegate, Mr. Wade.

At Leicester, Mrs. Tiptait, mother of Mr. Elton, grocer.—Mr. Benjamin Spencer, 90. Palmer.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. Robert Gill, 85. He was the head of a prolific family, being father to 10, grandfather to 85, and great grandfather to 29 persons all living.

At Burton on the Wolds, Mrs. Noon, wife of John N. esq.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Watts, liquor merchant. He was a man endowed with strong natural abilities, aided by an uncommonly retentive memory. In the early part of his life, most of his leisure hours were devoted to reading, which enabled him to converse with ease and fluency on almost every subject. Being naturally of a mild and cheerful disposition, he gained the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintance; but unfortunately, for want of that resolution which is particularly necessary in the business he followed, he debilitated his understanding, emaciated his constitution; that useful knowledge which he could once communicate entirely forsook him; and he reduced himself almost to second childhood, at a time of life when he might have been ornamental and useful to society.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sedgely, William Brown, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Bickley, of Ettingshall Lodge.

The Rev. Mr. Yonge, rector of Haughton, to Miss Fanny Amery, of Stoke, near Stone.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, of Tunstall, to Miss Venables, of Middlewich.

Mr. Rowley, of Stafford, to Miss Bailey, of Forebridge.

At Burslem, Mr. Cox of Hanley, to Miss M. H. Brindley, of Longport.

At Handsworth, Charles Nathaniel Hall, esq. of Banby-Hall, Notts. to Miss Pyke.

Died.] At Green-Hill, Lichfield, Mr. John Dorrington.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Brynton, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. of Edgware Road, London, 86.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Jane Aisle, relict of Mr. John A. 87.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgaston, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Sarah Marklin, both of Birmingham.

Birmingham.—Mr. Henry Slater to Miss Child of Munslow, Salop.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. H. Price, of Iffington, to Miss Beresford.—Mr. John Chapman of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.—Mr. William Greatrex, to Mrs. Ford.

Mr. William Bromfield, second son of the late Rev. Henry B. rector of Dunchurch, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. Jenkins of Braunston.

At Handsworth, Charles Nathaniel Eyre, esq. of Ranby Hall, Notts. to Miss Pyke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Cherry, son of Mr. C. gun-maker.—Mrs. Fiddian, wife of Mr. Charles F.—Mr. John Shaw.—Mr. Henry Egginton.—Mrs. Mary Johnstone.—Mr. James Birch, 64.

At Arrow near Alcester, Mrs. Clarkson.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. Mary Butler, 81.

At Coventry, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H.—Mr. Joseph Ault, an eminent school-master.

At Haselwell Hall, Mrs. Huskisson, 23, wife of Charles H. esq. and daughter of Thos. Gem, esq. of Brandwood House, a lady of most exemplary conduct during a short but well spent life.

At Hampton Lucy, Mrs. E. Maries, wife of Mr. M. 70.

At Hampton in Arden, Miss Willday, only daughter of Mr. W.

At Solihull, Mr. Joseph Weston, formerly organist of that place.

At Warwick, the Rev. James Moody, 50, a dissenting minister of the independent denomination.

At Kettering, Mr. Boon, common brewer.

SHROPSHIRE.

The new organ lately erected in the abbey church in Shrewsbury, and built by Mr. Grey of London, was opened on the 18th by Mr. Tomlins, the organist; and a suitable discourse was preached to a large and respectable congregation by the Rev. Dr. Goodinge.

Married.] At Great Nefs, John Edwards, esq. to Miss Martin, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. and niece of the Duke of Athol.

At Shrewsbury, Captain T. Bailey, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss Harper, of Edgobolton.—Mr. Brayne, to Miss Jones.—Mr. Harris, to Miss Williams.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Charles Morris, to Miss Reynolds.

At Wem, Mr. F. Boulton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Swanwick, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of Pym's Farm.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Benjamin Pountney.—Mrs. Carter, of the Fox Inn.—Mrs. Sing, wife of John S. esq.

At Shrewsbury, R. Morhall, esq. 68.—Mr. Andrew Hindley.—Mrs. Margaret Davies.—Miss Greenfield, daughter of Mr. G. of Hafod, Cardiganshire.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Mr. C.—Mary Evans, 100.

At Balderston, Mr. Pickstock, 76.

At Llanywern, near Oswestry, Mr. Owen, sen.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Norton, of Somer's Town, near London, to Miss E. Hooper, second daughter of Mr. H. of St. John's.

Died.] At Stourport, Mr. Sam. Danks.

At Worcester, Captain Manley.—William Croft, esq. formerly of Droitwich.—Mr. Samuel Higgins.—Mr. Jacob Jones, of the Tything.—Mrs. Causer, widow, 87.

The Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of the parishes of Salwarpe and Hampton Lovett.

The Rev. Jos. Ingram, rector of Upton Warren and Stamford upon Teme.

At Kempsey, Thomas Timbrell, esq. 70.

At Red Hill, near Stourbridge, Francis Stokes, esq.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Dance, 85.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Newman, of Bodenham, to Miss Jones.—Mr. George Pritchard, of Woolhope, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, of Eaton.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Link, wine-merchant, 37.—Mr. Cook.—Mrs. Walwyn, relict of Richard W. esq. of Longworth, 85.

At Dewchurch, Richard Garold, esq. 82.

At Weston, near Pembridge, Mrs. Smith, 72.

At Leominster, Mr. John Bangham, hatter.—Mr. John Collier.—Mr. Joseph Powell, 41.

At Ross, Mrs. Butt, 81.—Mrs. Coney, 38.

At Almeley, the Rev. Henry Allen, D. D. 85, an active and impartial magistrate, and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Holme Lacy, near Hereford, Mrs. Mead, who had been twenty years in the establishment of the Duke of Norfolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Standish, John Little, esq. of Painwick, to Miss Carruthers, only daughter of John C. esq. of Pitchcombe House.

At Tormarton, Mr. Shapland, banker, of Marthfield, to Miss Hatherell, daughter of Mr. H. of Acton Turville.

Major Denshire, of the South Lincoln militia, to Miss H. S. Coles, daughter of John C. esq. of Charlton.

Mr. J. L. Price, of Winterbourne, to Miss Higgs, of Thornbury.

The Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Grittleton, to Miss Caroline Poyntz, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Tormarton.

At Westbury upon Trim, George Powell, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, to Mrs. Gulley, relict of Mr. G. of Stokes-croft.

Died.]

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramhill, Southampton.

At Gloucester, George Dinely Goodyere, esq. formerly in the East India Company's service.

At Cain's Cross, near Stroud, Mr. William Jennings, 89.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Henry Franks.

At Ruardean, Mr. John Craddock, 76.

Mr. Thomas Coombe, one of the proprietors of the Arcley tin and iron works.

At Uley, near Dursley, Thomas Went, esq. an eminent clothier.

At Thornbury workhouse, Mary Biggs, 105. She had been a pauper upwards of 35 years, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hook Norton, Mr. E. Woodman, of Chipping Norton, to Miss S. Wells.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. James Rose, 85.—Miss Ann Haynes, 26.

At Marston, near Oxford, Mrs. Mary Sims, 26.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. M. Dewes.

At Kirtlington, Mr. Richard Yonge.

At Coln St. Aldwin's, near Fairford, Thos. Ingram, esq. 88.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Towcester, Mr. Robert Cockerill, to Miss Elizabeth Middleton.

Mr. Cure, of Long Buckby, to Mrs. Johnson, of Northampton.

Died.] At Newnham, Mr. John Hickman, 61. He has bequeathed 50*l.* to the General Infirmary.

At King's Cliffe, Mrs. Boughton, 62.

At Northampton, Mr. Balaam, sadler.—Mr. Clarke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Pitsford, Mrs. Bull, relict of Mr. Wm. B. of Daventry, 75.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Bythorn, Mr. Wm. George.

At St. Neot's, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 75.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Mr. John S. of Stantonbury.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Harlington, Mrs. Jennings, widow of Arthur J. esq. and aunt to Samuel Whitbread, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The gold and silver medals, offered by Dr. William Turton for the best poetical effusions to the memory of Lord Nelson, have been adjudged to two compositions: the first by Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan, of St. John's college; and the second by Mr. Mainwaring, of Brombrow Hall, Cheshire. These compositions will be published in the course of the ensuing spring.

Married.] At Newmarket, Captain Barn-

ham, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Williams, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. vicar of Alfriston and Bishopstone, Sussex.

At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Kirkby, of Norton Bury, Herts, to Miss Mary Ind, second daughter of Mr. James I. of Baldock.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Bell.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Town Coffee House.—Mr. Thomas Thackeray, 70, an eminent surgeon; in which profession he had been actively engaged for 50 years.—Miss Sarah Plyer, daughter of M^r. P. of Stotfold, Beds.

At Barnwell Priory, Mrs. Bullen, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Cambridge, 72.

At Downham Market, Mr. Thomas Ofborn, 62.

At Little Abington, Miss Marianne Pern, youngest daughter of the Rev. Andrew P. 23.

At Caxton, Miss Wallis, of the Crown Inn.

At Witcham, near Ely, Mr. William Gregory, 69.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Thorpe, Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Charlotte Hawkes.

At Wells, John Hill, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Graham, fourth daughter of the late Waxham G. esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Shaw, attorney, of Aylsham, to Miss Baldwin, of Reepham.

Mr. Manby, surgeon, of Reedham, to Miss F. Watson, of Lynn.

At Norwich, Mr. Pightling, wine-merchant, to Miss Anna Maria Withers.

At Yarmouth, Mr. James Duffield, of Freethorpe, to Miss Sarah Coppin.—Mr. John Skinner, of Belton, to Miss Maria Harvey, of Relham.

At Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, North America, Richard Dinmore, formerly a surgeon at Walton in this county, and now of Alexandria in North America, to Mrs. Oliver, relict of Thomas O. esq. of Norwich.

Died.] At Thetford, after an illness but of a few days, in the 51st year of his age, Wm. Robert Mingay, M. D. of Thetford; whose long and successful exercise of his profession had justly conferred upon him a high degree of medical celebrity, and whose loss will be keenly felt through the circle of his late very extensive practice.

At Norwich, Mrs. Susannah Wythe, 72.

—Mr. Wm. Palmer, 84.—Mrs. Dunn, 72.

—Mr. John Bell. His death was occasioned by accidentally falling down stairs.—Mrs. Galey, 101.—Mr. John Betts, of the Boy and Cup public-house.

John Greene Baseley, esq. 66, one of the aldermen of Fyebridge Ward, to which he was elected on the decease of Jeremiah Ives, esq. in the year 1787. He served the office of sheriff in 1789, and that of mayor in 1791.

His

His family and numerous friends will long remember with regret the domestic and social virtues which adorned his character, and of which they are thus so unexpectedly deprived, while his fellow-citizens will no less deplore the loss of an active and exemplary magistrate, in whom they placed a confidence equally honourable to themselves and its object. The important duties of the highest civic offices, and many public trusts, which this confidence committed to him, he discharged with steady and unabating zeal. The charitable institutions of this city will long record his liberality, and still more those eminently useful exertions by which he so often contributed to advance their prosperity, while the remembrance of his more private acts of benevolence will be preserved with grateful veneration by those whose sufferings he has mitigated—whose distresses he has relieved. His services to mankind were totally devoid of that ostentation which takes from beneficence its most amiable character; they were the services of sterling, unassuming, unambitious worth, seldom displayed but in the excellence of their effects. Nor were his private sacrifices to this active discharge of his public duties: he felt what every station required, and in every station his conduct was exemplary; he was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, an upright merchant, a disinterested magistrate, and a useful citizen. After a long series of good actions, he died regretted by all; but that regret is softened by the reflection, that scarcely a momentary pang attended this peaceful close of an active well spent life.

At Lynn, Mr. Hart, 97.

At Swaffham, Mr. Mallet, 98.—Mr. Joseph Rogers, surgeon and apothecary, 84 — Mrs. Gathergood, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Hendry, 76.

Mr. John Howlett, auctioneer, of Pulham Market, 46. He expired suddenly while transacting business as an election clerk at the Swan Inn, Long Stratton.

At Yarmouth, Miss Sarah Burman, 17.

At Coltishall, Mrs. Susannah Bellard, 55.—Mr. Robert Jennings, supervisor, 51.

At Swanton Morley, Miss Collett, daughter of the Rev. Wm. C. 21.

At Blakeney, Mr. Robert Farthing, merchant.

At Holt, Miss Maria Ditchell.—Thomas Fisher, esq. 79.

At Great Massingham, Mr. John Curtis.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. John Kerr, 58.

At Mantly, Mr. John Carpenter, 85.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Brandon, Mr. Richard Rifsbrook, to Miss Rampling, of the White Hart Inn.

John Bedwell, jun. esq. of Grundisburgh, to Miss Laft, of Otley, in this county.

At Sudbury, the Rev. Richard Snape, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, to Miss Lætitia Ann, daughter of R. Frost, esq.

At Bungay, Mr. Culham, surgeon, to Miss Eaton.

Died.] At Bradfield, Mr. George Biddell, farmer, 53. His death was occasioned by the puncture of a thorn in his thumb.

At Beccles, Le Grice Browne Bohun, esq. 75.

At Gorleston, Miss Isabella Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that place, 25.

At Bury, Mrs. Jewers, 86.—Mr. Robert Winkup, 49.

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Russell, attorney—Mrs. Lumpkin, relict of the Rev. John L. late rector of Monewden—The Rev. Jos. Gunning, vicar of Sutton, and rector of Spexhall.

At Needham, Mr. Jos. Colchester, 53.

At Wortham, Edmund Betts, esq. 22, a captain in the East Suffolk militia

At Rickinghall, Mrs. Damant, 63.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Rich. E. esq. and sister to Mr. Hammond, banker, of Bury.

At Ashill, Mr. Richard Woolmer, 82.

At Subury, Mrs. Woolby, wife of Mr. W. One of the bearers who carried her to the grave, on his return to Mr. W.'s house, suddenly dropped down dead while drinking a glass of beer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Singleton, a maiden lady.

At Needham Market, Miss C. Tydeman, youngest daughter of Mr. Edm. T. 13.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward Hammond, of Sibble Hedingham, to Miss Mary Anne Harvey, of Wickham Bishops.

Mr. Searls, of West Bergholt, to Miss Cardy, of Great Horkeffy.

Died.] At South Hall, Ramsey, Mr. T. Woodrille.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Robert Putney, many years keeper of the county goal in that town.

At Laytonstone, Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, widow, 90.

At Blasford Hill, Mr. Thomas Hill.

Mr. John Bruce, formerly of the White Hart, Halsted.

KENT.

Married.] At Minster, in Sheppy, Mr. Richard Gibbons, chemist and druggist, of Chatham, to Miss Rice, only daughter of the late John R. esq.

At Chatham, Mr. William Rose Smith, to Mrs. Ahmuty, widow of Mr. Arthur A. of the royal navy.

At Neopham, near Gravesend, Mr. R. Cudder to Miss Chaplin, of Bradborne Lees.

At Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. G. W. Harrison, second son of P. Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Harnett, only daughter of Mr. H. of Eden Minster.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Henry Tritton, alderman, 32.—Mr. Harris.—Mrs. Salter

Salter, wife of Mr. Robert S. of Margate—Mrs. Longley.

At Margate, Mr. Benjamin Jell, coach-maker, 37.—Mrs. David, relict of Mr. Peter D. 69.

At Deal, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Robt. E.—Mrs. Underdown, wife of Mr. James U.—Mr. William Collins, 60. By a moderate computation he had walked in his time upwards of 140,000 miles.—Mr. Robert Allen.—Mr. John Hadley.

At Folkestone, Mr. Henry Gittins, 82.—Mr. Warmer, 60.—Mrs. Brice, 70.—Mr. William Hills, 78.

At Deptford, Mrs. Mary Puckey, relict of Mr. John P. master shipwright's assistant of his Majesty's dock-yard there.

At New Romney, Miss Ann Walter, youngest daughter of the late Jacob W. gent.

At Blackheath, John Walker, esq. 74.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hills, and a few days afterwards her husband Mr. Richard Hills, each of whom had attained the age of 84 years.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Colchester, 47.

At Brompton, Mr. John Maddocks.—Mrs. Macklerath, relict of H. M. esq. surgeon of the dock-yard.

SURREY.

Died.] At Mitcham, Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. James G.

At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, B.A. 30 years minister of that parish.

SUSSEX.

A meeting has been held at Shoreham to take into consideration the propriety of making an application to Parliament for an act to improve the harbour of that place. The object was principally urged upon the ground, of the great convenience and benefit which the trading interests of the country at large would experience by it, and there being no harbour of any consequence between Portsmouth and Beachy Head, for the preservation of ships in tempestuous weather. Sir C. Burrell, and T. Shelley, esq. the members for that Borough; Generals Lennox and Porter were present, and promised to give it their support. The meeting resolved that application should be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request that they would order a survey to be made of the harbour.

Married.] Mr. Nathaniel Beard, yeoman, of Baldean, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Thomas C. of Beddingham.

Mr. Charles Willard of East Dean, to Miss Rason of Crowlinck.

At Mountfield, Mr. John Betts, of High Haldens, Kent, to Miss Delia Holland.

At Horsham, Mr. Martin, to Miss A. Hammond.

Died.] At Hastings, William Jones Fry, esq. late captain in the 16th or Queen's light dragoons.

At Lewes, Mr. Arthur Brook, son of Mr. Brook, saddler, 21. Mr. Brook has experi-

enced, in his house, a succession of mortality which does not often occur in one family, and which few men could have borne with more christian fortitude than himself. Since the year 1803, he has lost his wife, three sons and three daughters:—Sarah, aged 21 years; William, 4 years; Mary, 5 years; Harriott, 11 years; Mrs. Brook, 44 years; Spillbury John, 20 years; and Arthur.

Miss Sarah Ann Lee, daughter of Mr. Arthur L. 14.—Mr. Colchin of the Star and Garter.

At Chichester, the Rev. Alexander Hay, M.A. rector of Wilborough Green in this county, and author of a history of Chichester.

—Madame de Ramsbie, teacher to the junior branches of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf's family. She had dined apparently in perfect health, fell back in her chair, and immediately expired.

At Seddlecomb, Mr. Moseley, son of Mr. M. tanner, 24.

At Broadwater, Mr. Newland.

At Horsham, Mr. Dendy.—Mrs. Rowland, wife of Mr. Samuel R.—Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. S.—Mr. Nathaniel Steer, attorney.

At Shopwyke, Miss Woods, eldest daughter of Edmund W. esq.

At Steyning, Mrs. Sone, wife of Mr. S. auctioneer.

At Brighton, Samuel Ore, esq. who had just retired from the firm of Ore and Stevenson, of the silk factory, Reading.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Winter, to Miss M. Doughty.—Mr. Sabine to Miss Young.

At Mappledewell, Mr. James Webb to Miss Lea, niece of Thomas Sutton, esq. of Mappledewell House.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine F. esq. formerly envoy at Constantinople.—Captain J. Woodgate, of the first royal veteran battalion.

At Horndean, Mrs. Hammond, 101.

At Hambledon, Robert Travers, esq. late of Silkested.

At Portsmouth, Mr. W. Paffard, 87.—Thomas White, esq. of Milton, an alderman of this borough, and one of the oldest members of the corporation.—W. Hollis, esq. attorney.—Mrs. Curry, relict of Thos. C. esq. 63.

At Fareham, Mrs. Pooke, mother of J. P. esq.

At Havant, Mr. Grigg.

At Ashton, Sir Joseph Eyles, captain in the navy, and one of the magistrates for the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Landley near Chippenham, William Gilbert Hawkins, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Sarah Ashe, daughter of the Rev. Samuel A. rector of the former place.

Mr. Sutton of Sherrington, to Miss Elizabeth Munday, eldest daughter of the late Peter M. esq. of Bishopstrow.

At

At Tiverton, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Mary Anne Ward, daughter of Mr. W. of Duncombe paper mills.

At Wootton Bassett, Mr. Thomas Jaques, of Bristol, attorney, to Miss Davies, daughter of the Rev. William D. late rector of Wootton Bassett.

Died.] At Bradford, Mr. John Sawbridge. He has left 400*l.* in the 3 per cents. for a charity school; 400*l.* in the same stock to the poor of Bradford, and 100*l.* to the Salisbury Infirmary.

At Swindon, while on a visit at the house of James Bradford esq. the Rev. John William Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and Little Hinton in this county.

At Rowde, Mrs. Hiscock, relict of Mr. H. of Hillwood.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Mr. Jervis of Hall, Worcestershire, to Miss E. Voules of Shaw.

At Reading, Mr. Cowdery, to Miss Charlton of Bracknall.

Mr. Palmer, of Greenham, to Miss Sophia Butts, daughter of Captain B. of Romney, Hants.

At Thatcham, Mr. Robinson of Reading, to Miss Machin, of Henwick.

Died.] At Cranbourn Lodge, Windsor Forest, Frederic Adolphus Villiers, fourth son of the Honourable George V.

At Reading, Mr. William White, maltster.

At Benham Gate near Newbury, Mr. Matthew Dyer of the Nag's Head.

At Newbury, suddenly, Mr. Buffin.

At Wargrave, Mr. R. Smith, 31.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late great annual meeting of the Bath and West of England society, the attendance of the nobility, gentry, and agriculturists was numerous and respectable. The shew of live stock was inferior in point of number to some former years, which is to be partly attributed to the meeting being held a week earlier, of which many breeders might not have been aware. Dr. Parry's flock of Merino Ryeland sheep (not sent as candidates for any prize) was universally admired. There was exhibited a remarkably fine fat hog, brought by a Mr. Brooks; a bull of uncommon size and beauty, sent by Mr. White Parsons; besides other valuable improved stock. The Bedfordian gold medal was awarded to John Billinsley, esq. for an Essay on the Cultivation of Waste Lands; a performance replete with merit, further evincing the author's great practical knowledge and literary abilities. Many other premiums and bounties were granted to superior desert and industry in various departments of husbandry.

The decorations with which Bath has been lately ornamented, together with those it is shortly destined to receive, will render what has been long the most fashionable, now the most elegant and commodious of the places of public resort. The connecting avenues be-

tween the upper and lower town will, in a short time, cease to be inconvenient. Many of the old streets have been widened; and those more recently erected are spacious and handsome. These improvements, of the first importance both to permanent residents and to occasional visitants, have been in a great measure accomplished, and will be speedily perfected: and if in some respects they have not been so completely effected as might have been desired; yet upon the whole the alterations have been conducted with a spirit and celerity rarely to be paralleled. It were unpardonable not to notice, in terms of the highest applause, the elegant and tasteful decorations which the liberality and spirit of Mr. Stroud have lavished upon the upper assembly rooms; and at the same time to commend the ability and judgment displayed by the artists in the execution. The addition of a coach-road to the lower rooms will secure to this place of commodious amusement a continuance of public patronage; the magnificent entrance which is just completed, forms only a part of the alterations which they are to undergo; and when the designs of the noble proprietor are carried into effect, they will rival every edifice of a similar nature in elegance and convenience.

The improvement of Bristol harbour is in a much more finished state than is generally imagined; several ribs of the iron bridge which fell, are now re-placed; the excavations are nearly completed; and the late open weather has greatly contributed to the expediting the immense body of masonry, which it is found necessary to construct at the entrance dock.—The utility of the concern is now almost universally allowed to be greater than the most sanguine endeavoured to make it appear. It is now ascertained, that it will be completed before the specified time, viz. 1st of May 1808, and it is hoped, that it will not be necessary to apply to Parliament for more money; for should the remaining calls (viz. 15*l.* per share) on the present subscription not be sufficient to complete the undertaking, the value of the surplus lands and stock on hand will make up the deficiency. Great credit is due to all persons employed; for perhaps there is not another instance, in a concern of such magnitude, where the expenses have been so near the estimate.

Married.] At Sandhill Park, Captain Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles R. to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John L.

At Bristol, Captain Richard Hooper, to Miss S. Fletcher.—The Rev. Richard Carrow rector of Broxholm, Lincolnshire, to Miss Elton, daughter of William E. esq.—Mr. Robert Lax to Miss Salmon, youngest daughter of the late Robert S. esq.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Toogood, surgeon, to Miss Giles, daughter of the late John G. esq.

Died.] At Bath, Arthur Blake, esq. brother of the late Sir Patrick B. of Langham, Suffolk.—Mr. John Taylor, a celebrated landscape

landscape-painter.—The Rev. Mr. Pembridge, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel, 84; he had been an inhabitant of this city since 1729.—Captain William Hurst of the royal invalids.—Joseph Houlton Drinkwater, esq. of Troubridge.—Mrs. Holloway of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern

At Bristol, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, esq. 23, youngest son of William T. of Coed-helen, Carnarvonshire.—Mr. William Watkins, many years employed as a tide-waiter at this port.—Gabriel, the eldest son of Gabriel Goldney, esq. 14.—Lieutenant Hicks of the Rutland militia.—Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne, comptrolling searcher of this port.—Mrs. H. Levy, 67.—Mrs. Mary Walton, 94; the last of five maiden sisters belonging to an old and highly respectable family of this city.—Mrs. Evill, relict of Mr. George E.

At Pyrland near Taunton, Sir William Yea, bart. 79.

At Wells, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. F. jun.

At Frome, the Rev. John Kingdon, who for near half a century past has been the very useful and much respected pastor of a baptist church at that place. He was a gentleman whose urbanity of manners, unaffected piety, and truly catholic spirit, endeared him to the wife and good of every religious denomination.

At Wrington, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of William M. esq. of Belmuduttria in the county of Ross.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, J. Shield, esq. banker, to Miss Sarah Kent, second daughter of Mr. K. of the royal hospital.

Died.] At Ide, Mr. Joseph Tucker, 76.

At Yarnor, Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. James P.

At Colyton, Miss C. Robins, 23.

At Alphington near Exeter, Mrs. Crowther, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Tiverton, Lady Dantze, wife of Sir John D. and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew.

At Heavitree, the Rev. James Symons, rector of the parish of St. Stephen, Exeter.

At Exeter, the Rev. Jonathan Rushleigh, rector of Silverton.—Mr. Thomas Turner, formerly an eminent dyer, but who had retired from business.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. John F. and daughter of Mr. Savory of Bovey Tracey.

At Preston near Milverton, Mr. Roger Richards, 91.

CORNWALL.

In consequence of the great fall in the price of copper ore, very many of the largest and deepest mines in Cornwall, and which produce immense quantities of ore, are likely to be stopped. The consequences will be serious, distressing, and alarming; in the first place, some of them can never be worked again, several thousand persons will be thrown out of employ, and become burthensome to the already over-burthened parishes; and both

government and the country will be obliged to pay for wrought copper three times the present price.

Died.] At Angarrack, Mr. William Tremaine, 85; many years an eminent tin-merchant.

At Launceston, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue, full of years and good works, being far advanced in his 88th year. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and as a clergyman most exemplary, as he never failed of doing his duty but once, during a space of nearly 60 years, and that once, was prevented by the over-flowing of a river. He was but little known in the polite world, but will long live in the remembrance of the parishioners of North Tamerton, of which he was minister about half a century.

WALES.

Died.] At Golden Grove, Flintshire, of the scarlet fever, Miss Augusta and Miss Caroline Morgan, daughters of Edward M. esq.

At Kennarth, Carmarthenshire, aged 100, Samuel Griffiths, fisherman, the father of 26 children, all of whom he brought up without any parochial assistance.

In Carmarthenshire, Edward William Richard Mansell, esq. It is remarkable that his old and faithful domestic, William Hember-ton, who had been attached to his person from his childhood, and who had been often heard to say that he could not survive his master, never spoke after the news of his death reached him, and in a few hours followed him to eternity!

At Capel Cerig, Gayner Thomas 104. She had 14 children, 30 grand children, and 9 great-grand children.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Old Aberdeen, aged 88, Mr. James Paterson, master of the Music-School, Session Clerk, and Precentor, in that city. He held these offices sixty-two years, exclusive of several years during which he acted as assistant to his predecessor. In the course of nearly sixty years he was not prevented from officiating as Precentor, by bad health, a single day; and he was absent only one Sunday, while on a visit to a friend.

At Glasgow, William Bogle, esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the first regiment of volunteers.

At Edinburgh, Andrew Dalzell, A.M. F.R.S. Edin. professor of the Greek language in the university of Edinburgh, keeper of the university library, principal clerk to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. Mr. Dalzell was, certainly, one of the most amiable men and the most eminent classical scholars, that have ever adorned a Scottish university. He was born about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Ratho, a few miles west from Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the

first principles of classical knowledge, at the public school of his native parish. He went, thence, to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son, the negotiator who has so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor, of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the Continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this hour, began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness. Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature, and composition in English, came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek Classics at Glasgow, and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists, and the most profound and accurate Greek scholar, of the age, was teaching in the university of that city; Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in Divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honors in medicine, sought just as much of this language, as should enable them to spell out the Aphorisms of Hippocrates: none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only, how to communicate that passion which he himself felt, for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant, as the Rules of Moore. His supplementary Syntax of the prepositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's Dialogues, for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the Critical and Ethical

Traacts of Aristotle. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favor of Grecian learning. From the Lyric and Pastoral Poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence, and a fond solicitude almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But, the variety and the expense were too great: and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expense, and with extraordinary pains and labor, a series of Collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of *Collectanea Minora* and *Collectanea Majora*. He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek Texts were printed with singular accuracy. The Notes are admirable for brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity, in the Notes, and in short Prefaces to the several parts of the Collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been, for many years, written, in this country, in a learned language. He, at the same time, composed and read to the students, a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts of the Greeks. Those lectures were the result of the unremitting study of the Grecian authors themselves; of a diligent comparison of those originals with every collateral illustration which was to be found; of intimate acquaintance with the best modern writers in history, philosophy, poetry, and criticism. The composition was unaffectedly elegant. The train of the lectures was beautifully consecutive and systematic. Mr. Dalzell was careful to read them with a slow, distinct, emphatic, and yet easy elocution, the most convenient to the ear and the understanding. There was a suavity in his voice and manner than which nothing could well be more attractive. His enthusiasm for every excellence appertaining to the Greeks, was, from time to time, breaking out in emotions affecting his voice and manner. And it was sometimes timid, as if he had been in the presence of the most distinguished judges; and, certainly,

tainly, the most amiable, in the demeanour of a professor before his pupils. His success has been, by these means, almost complete. He communicated among the youth at that university, a large portion of his own enthusiasm for Grecian learning. He persuaded many of them to study Greek for twice or thrice the length of time which it was before usual to devote to that language. It became a fashion among most of the students in the university; whatever their ultimate objects of pursuit, to resort, with eagerness, to hear his lectures. He accomplished a sort of restoration of classical, and even of elegant literature in general at Edinburgh. He gave, within his own province, a celebrity to the university which was the means of drawing many strangers from England and other parts, to pursue their studies in it. He contributed to fill the professions of the church, of the law, and of medicine throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the university, had but to continue an easy attention to Grecian learning, amid their necessary relaxations from professional duties, in order to attain to the most consummate skill in it. And yet, his fondness for his favourite literature was not satisfied. He has frequently complained to the writer of this article; that the passion which he inspired for the study of Greek, proved, usually, but transient and fugitive. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened, again, to meet them, after they had gone but perhaps two or three years from college, would severely disappoint his hopes by appearing to have entirely neglected classical learning from the moment they left the university. With young clergymen in particular, he could not help being particularly offended, to find, that, from the time of their obtaining livings, they generally discontinued all regular study, not only of Greek, but even of every branch of philology and science. Many of the students at his classes, were very young. Just emancipated from the school and the rod; and certain, that, at college, they were not to be beaten; under any professor but himself, such boys were in the hours of instruction, too often inattentive, tumultuous, full of "quips and cranks," and unseasonable glee; more disposed to make merry with the teacher's solicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it. But, the mingled dignity and gentleness of his manner had power to charm the giddiest and most forward boy to his book and to his seat. There was a witchery in his address which could prevail alike over sloth and over levity. Those who but a moment before, and in a different classroom, were noisy, restless, negligent, wantonly troublesome, no sooner came into Mr. Dalzell's presence, than they were, for the hour, transformed, as by magic, into the most modest and quiet young gentlemen, and the most attentive students, one could desire to see. He treated them with a gracious politeness and respect which, in a manner, compelled

them to respect both him and themselves. He was careful to make a spirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole course of his instructions. It was gentle, insinuating, and pleasing. It breathed itself into young minds without harassing or disgusting them. His concluding lecture every session was, in particular, a favourite with the students. To hear it many would defer, even for several weeks, their departure for the country. It reviewed the studies of the session; exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation; pointed out the books the fittest to be then read; indicated the proper exercises in composition; dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature, and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest Christian and Platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature, up to nature's God. On this occasion, the Professor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a Professor for a period of, I think, nearly thirty years. His pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into situations as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided in by parents, in respect to their children's education, more than (I believe) that of any other man in any university, or other seminary, in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class. At the death of the learned professor of oriental languages, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the public library of the university. With an exception in favour of a layman, which was, I believe, without example, he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability which gave universal satisfaction, and have never, indeed, been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived. Among his particular friends were, the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Dr. Russell, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liston, who has so long and with such distinction served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russia merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest of the members of the Scottish universities; Mr. Professor Christ-

son, and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents. Amidst so many public duties, Mr. Dalzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The composition and continual improvement of his lectures, with the compilation of his *Collectanea*, or *Αναλεκτα*, cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with a variety of interesting communications in biography or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the posthumous Sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intense: but so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was in stature among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid, serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossness; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unassuming. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connexion of domestic life he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget! cui pudor, et justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient patrem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit
Nulli flebilior quam mihi—.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Catharine Lopez, a negro woman, at the extraordinary age of 134 years.

Captain Burrowes, of his Majesty's ship Constance. He fell gloriously while engaging the French frigate La Salamandre, close to

the coast of France. He was the third son of Alexander B. of Cavan, esq. and cousin of Mr. Saunderson, one of the representatives of that county. He had been only a few months promoted to the Constance, and made Commander of a small flying squadron, under Sir James Saumarez, on the Jersey station. An officer of greater gallantry and enterprise could not have been chosen for this active service. He was in his 39th year, 25 of which were devoted to the service of his country. His merit was his only recommendation; and had his life been a little longer spared, he would probably have ranked among the most illustrious heroes of the British navy.

At Monnikendam, J. Nieuwenhuizen, pastor of the Mennonite church, 80. His country owes to him the establishment of the society, *Tot nut van't Algemeen*, for the promotion of general utility, which justifies by its zeal and labours; the name given it by its founder.

At Meldorf, in Holstein, Henry Christian Boie, 61. In 1770, he published the first German Almanack of the Muses; and was afterwards the editor of the *Deutsches Museum*, a much esteemed journal. He is the author of many poetical effusions in the periodical collections of his time, several of these pieces are imitations from the English or French, all of them are distinguished by a peculiar suavity and elegance.

At Altkirch, in the department of the Upper Rhine, the French General Eppler. He was born at Strasburg on the 15th of July, 1764, and commenced his military career at the age of ten, and after having passed through all the inferior ranks, was appointed General of Brigade. He had made all the campaigns of the revolutionary war, both on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Egypt, and was twice wounded in Egypt, first at the taking of Cairo, and the second time at the battle of Alexandria. Among the feats of arms which do most honor to his courage, may be mentioned the defence of Medina, the capital of Faium, in Egypt; where at the head of 200 French, he sustained during a whole day, the repeated attacks of large bodies of Mamelukes and Arabs, and forced them to fly, leaving behind a great number of dead and prisoners. In the administration of the province of Esné, the command of which was confided to him, in Upper Egypt; he knew how to make himself respected by the conquered, and to repress the incursions of the Mamelukes. His conduct and prudence no less than his military talents, gained him the merited commendations of Generals Desaix and Menou; and after his return to Europe, he continued to justify the reputation he had gained; having greatly distinguished himself during the late campaign in Germany, particularly at the battle of Austerlitz.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE woollen manufactures in the north and west of England are not considerably injured by the recent events on the Continent. The small clothiers in Yorkshire proceed with their usual activity. Those of Westmoreland are equally busy. In Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, the same unabated industry prevails. There is a temporary interruption of the orders from some parts of the Continent; there may have been some deficiency in the remittances: but the home-consumption increases; the commercial distribution of British woollen goods in the East Indies is every year extended; the Anglo-Americans take off, every year, greater quantities than before; the trade of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, opens still new marts for British woollens. As the population and culture of the British provinces in North America increase, their consumption, of woollens especially, grows more considerable: even the colony of Botany Bay begins to make itself worthy of notice as a seat of customers for the same commodity. The demand from the countries on the Baltic is, from time to time, rather enlarged than narrowed. Add to this, the consideration of our supplies to Portugal, and of our becoming every day more exclusively masters of the trade to Spanish America. Our manufacturers, too, making woollen cloths for every diversity of country, climate, and manners, have thus learned to excel their rivals in all diversities of fabric for which Italy, Spain, France, &c. have ever been distinguished. There is not, then, the smallest reason to fear any immediate decline in the staple manufacture of England from the malicious endeavours of our enemies on the Continent.

Late reports from wool-staplers and manufacturers enable us to state, that in the art of sorting their wools the English are now little, if at all, inferior to the Spaniards. Travellers inform us, that at Segovia, and in other places in Spain, the operations of sorting the wools, washing them, and putting them up for transport and sale, are performed with the ingenuity, the care, and the skill of one of the nicest and most complex of the mechanic or chemical arts. Till of late there was nothing comparable to this in England: but the short wools are now sorted into ten or twelve different species; the long wools are managed with the same discrimination and care. The practice of plunging the living sheep in water to wash the fleeces, begins to be discontinued, or little regarded, because it does not cleanse them more than superficially.

Diligent enquiries by a committee of the last Parliament have ascertained, that the ancient mode of the distribution of labour and property in the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the west of England, is the most favourable to morals, to industry, and to the general increase of the wealth of the country. In it, single manufacturing families are scattered over the several districts, in hamlets, villages, or even solitary dwellings. Each family, with the aid perhaps of some very few additional hands, work up materials which they have themselves purchased from the wool-staplers. Some bring their webs immediately from the loom to sale in the woollen halls, at the weekly markets. Others carry their undressed webs to the mills for dyeing and dressing, and have the cloth carried through every process requisite to fit it for use, before they offer it to sale. In the halls, on the market days, the merchants make their purchases, for immediate exportation to supply the exporters, or to serve the general country trade and the home consumption. This is the ancient system of the woollen manufactures of England. The committee of the last Parliament wisely judged, that it would not be for the interest of the state that this system should be superseded by one, throwing the manufacture chiefly into the hands of great capitalists, and assembling the weavers, dyers, and dressers in vast manufacturing establishments.

The trade in Welsh flannels is thought to be, at this time, one of the most promising in which a mercantile man can hazard a speculation. It is, for London, principally in the hands of one or two houses which have gained exceedingly by it, even within a very few years.

Such has been the general increase of the woollen trade of this country in the space of fourteen years, that the Easter returns to the justices at Pontefract of the quantity of the manufacture in the riding of Yorkshire in which it stands were, in 1792, 190,332 pieces of broad-cloth, and 150,666 pieces of narrow cloth; but, in 1805, 300,257 pieces of broad, and 165,847 pieces of narrow.

Our information respecting the Cotton manufactures is not flattering. The home-consumption is immense; but the sales for the French, Dutch, and German markets are comparatively nothing. Considerable distress is felt in Lancashire, and at Glasgow and Paisley in Scotland. The bankrupt lists evince how much is now suffered in this branch of business. But the prices of cotton wools are now low in the market; and the manufacturer has in this a temporary advantage over the grower and the importer.

Hemp is just now scarce and dear. The manufacturers of sail cloth and cordage imported last summer as little as possible of this material. They expected peace from the negotiations, and knew that peace would reduce the prices and the demand for the articles which
they

they made of hemp. Subsequent events have augmented the demand. The season for importation from the Baltic is over. It will be, for a time, difficult to supply the merchants' dock-yards; in those of Government there are always in hand stores of this commodity for three years.

Upon suggestions originating with the Earl of Dundonald, considerable improvements have been made in the manufacture of sail-cloth for the royal navy. The hemp and flax were formerly used in weaving canvas, without due previous cleansing. The necessity that the yarn should be steeped, bucked, and boiled, before it be used in the loom, has been clearly discerned. Government have required this condition to be observed in the preparation of all the canvas they contract for: it is done at an additional expence of 6s. per cwt. The canvas made of yarn thus freed from most of the extractive matter of the hemp and flax, is not liable to that decay which is named *mildew*. In 1804, 25 manufacturers of canvas in England, and 43 in Scotland, contracted to manufacture for government 147,280 bolts of canvas per annum, each bolt being from 40 to 45 yards. The royal navy was, before that time, supplied chiefly from the towns of Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin, on the north-east coast of Scotland. The seats of the English manufacture of canvas are, Warrington, Kirkham, Lancaster, Whitehaven, Stockton, Whitby, and Hull. The attention of Government to this object has tended, of course, to improve the article for the use also of the merchant ship-owners.

The iron and copper works of Great Britain continue flourishing. We import still less and less iron from the Baltic. The cast iron manufactures of Carron, and other parts in this country, exceed all foreign competition. British iron is now employed as a material for anchors, an use for which its quality was three or four years since reckoned unfit. The East India Company taking off every year large quantities of English copper, greatly contribute to the continued and profitable working of our copper mines. The manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield have, of late, had large orders for the South American market. Their manufactures still find their way, also, to Paris, and over the Continent. It is however remarkable that, just now, such is the alledged inferiority of Sheffield cutlery to that of London, that in the shops any article of what is called town-made cutlery is sold for twice the price which would be asked for it, if it were avowedly from Sheffield. The manufacturers of Sheffield ought carefully to make their goods of every variety, indeed, of price and useful qualities; but always in the *real* equal to what they are in the *apparent* qualities.

Nothing is yet publicly known of the scheme of taxes for the supplies of 1807. It is said, that no very large loan will be wanted immediately.

By our possession of Malta, a brisk trade, yielding quick returns, is now carried on to the ports of Italy. Malta is the emporium, the store-house. From Malta we supply Leghorn, and other places under the power of the French. But the English goods are sold, even before they are landed, for ready money; and scarcely a pound's-worth of British property is at any moment hazarded where the French might seize it.

For the relief of the planters and their consignees permission will, it is said, be this year given for the free use of raw sugars in the distilleries. Grain is not now high, but it does not fall in price. Our imports from Germany and the Baltic are interrupted; we may, therefore, expect corn of all sorts rather to rise than decline in price as the season advances.

By the mildness of the season, and by the abundance of hay, clover, straw, and other dry forage, butcher's meat of all sorts continues at reasonable prices.

The exchange with Ireland is at 12 per cent—only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against that country. Horses and cattle to the value of about 16,000l. sterling, were last year exported from Ireland to Great Britain.

Stocks rather decline, the 3 per cents. vary between 59 and 60.

Coals are at reasonable prices. Cargoes are sold, in the river, at from 33s. to 49s. per chaldron; 12s. more per chaldron is charged by the retailers who deliver them for the use of families.

The average price of Sugar, for the seven days ending Dec. 10, was 1l. 16s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The average prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for December 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge-street, London:—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 840l. to 880l. per share, dividing 40l. per share per annum.—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 610l. per share, dividing 36l. per share net per annum.—Grand Junction, 87l. per share, including a dividend of 1l. 10s.—Ashton and Oldham, 100l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 39l. per share, including all new calls paid.—Lancaster, 18l. 10s.—Scotch Mines Company, 204l. to 206l. per cent., dividing 11l. per cent. net per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 150l. per cent., dividing 10l. per cent. net per annum.—East India Dock, 124l., bearing interest at present of 5l. per cent.—London Dock, 103l., dividing 5l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 102l., dividing 6l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 4l. 10s. per share premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continued wetness of the season, accompanied with warm south-westerly winds, has been, as it is feared, too favourable to vegetation. The young wheat crops on cold moist soils have a weak and sickly appearance, which, if not speedily checked by frosts, must suffer exceedingly. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 77s. 6d.; Barley, 41s. 1d.; and Oats, 27l. 11d.

The winter green crops of turnips and coleseed have flourished amazingly; but, from excessive moisture, sheep feeding does not thrive well, the ground being damp, and their coats constantly wet.

The ten counties, from the complete state of drainage in which they are now in, notwithstanding the quantity of rain which has fallen, have not been drowned; and the out-lying stock of hay does tolerably well.

The late autumnal fairs having been abundantly supplied with store beasts, the straw yards in every district are fully stocked. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; and Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The grain, in general, now threshing out (barley and pulse crops excepted) yields well to the flail; and the introduction of that excellent machine, a threshing mill, to work by horses, is become pretty general in most corn counties: a preference being given to those mills which are moveable on wheels from one barn to another, as they do much work in a clean and effectual manner.

Owing to extreme wet, the winter operations of plowing and carrying out manure have been in most places suspended.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

FROM the latter end of November to this day (49th of December) we have had little else than a succession of boisterous and stormy weather, from the west and north-west quarter of the compass. On the 7th of December there fell a greater quantity of rain than I almost ever recollect to have fallen in the course of one day, and accompanied with a most heavy gale of wind. In each of the nights of the 11th and 13th we had a thunder-storm. Hitherto (19 Dec.) we have had no snow; and so little frost, that I have not yet seen a piece of ice. The weather, on the whole, has been warm.

At the conclusion of my last report I spoke of some *berrings* having been caught on our coasts, and of more being expected, if the wind continued moderate, and to blow from off the land: the subsequent storms, however, drove the shoal away, and none have since been seen in the neighbourhood of our shores.

December 12th. A considerable number of large *whitings* were caught.

The heavy rains that have fallen have caused so great a quantity of *eels* to descend the rivers, that at each of the mills in the vicinity of the place from which I write, there have been many hundred weights taken, for several nights past. It is a singular circumstance with respect to the eels (and not generally known), that, contrary to all other fish, they uniformly lie and feed with their heads down the streams.

The *fieldfares* arrived in this county about the 16th of November.

The first *jack snipe* (*scelopac gallinula* of Linnaeus) that I have seen this year, was on the 17th of December.

I now and then observe those beautiful birds, the *king-fishers*, flying along near the sides of streams and rivers; but they are by no means common. I do not know that these birds ever change their place of residence, but I certainly see them much more frequently during the winter season than at any other time of the year.

The *moles* continue to work, and the mole catchers have not yet given up setting traps for them. The hedges in various places are hung with their bodies.

The *house flies* did not this year begin to be affected by the cold weather till a much later period than usual. I last year first remarked it on the 22d of October, but now not till nearly the middle of November. The common people entertain a ridiculous notion that they become blind. Their limbs are so benumbed, that their powers of motion are greatly impeded. They fly about one's person much more than during the summer; but they certainly do not thus in the same manner as they would if they were not able to see. Any one who carefully attends to them must remark, that they never alight upon an object without first perceiving it.

The *gorje*, or *furze*, is yet in bloom. Before the setting in of the late storms, the *violets*, in a few sheltered gardens, and under south walls, had put forth their flowers. Dec. 19th. *Hepaticas* are in flower; and the *mezerion* trees are beginning to shew their flowering buds.

Vegetation, however, in general, seems at an end for the season.

Non quam cuncta abeunt celeri mortalia cursum.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November, to the 24th of December 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.40. Dec. 24. Wind N.W.
Lowest 28.76. Dec. 2. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 92 hundredths of an inch. } From 28.76, where the mercury stood on the 2d instant in the morning, it rose by the same hour on the 3d, 29.68.

Thermometer.

Highest 60°. Dec. 13. Wind S.W.
Lowest 31. Dec. 4-6. Wind South.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 18°. } On the 29th in the morning the mercury was as high as 56°, and at the same hour the next day it was higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5.5 inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 47.66: much higher than it has been many years, for the same period, in the same season: in Dec. 1805, it was 38.3; in 1804, it was only 36.88; in 1803, it was 40.4; and in 1802, it was 40.39. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29.55. The changes in the density of the atmosphere have been frequently considerable, and very sudden; that noted above is the greatest, but several times a variation of 5, 6, or 7 tenths has been witnessed in 24 hours.

The principal feature of the month is that of warm rain, often accompanied with violent winds. The thermometer has never been at the freezing point; it has stood during the whole of 14 or 15 nights between 50° and 60°, which is a very unusual circumstance for the season.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGIC REPORT, FROM TROSTON NEAR BURY.

SIR,

I SEND you a general Report of the Weather from 20th October to 20th December

BAR. 29.2,	21 Oct.	Heavy Rain.	BAR. 29,	Dec. 1,	Heavy Rain.
23.6 $\frac{5}{10}$,	22	Ditto		2,	Ditto
29.7,	29	Ditto	29,	6,	Ditto
29.2,	3 Nov.	Ditto	29.2,	11,	Ditto
29.5 $\frac{5}{10}$,	14	Ditto	28.8 $\frac{3}{10}$,	12,	Ditto
29,	21	Ditto		13,	Ditto
29.6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	26	Ditto	29.5 $\frac{3}{4}$,	15,	Ditto
	28	Ditto		7 days of heavy rain.	
		3 days of heavy rain.		Nov. 24, Bar. 30.1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	
				25,	30.1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
				Dec. 13,	30.1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
				14,	30.

Weather generally cloudy and misty, with much continuance of rain.

The fore-throat and scarlet fever (*scarlatina anginosa*) has been this autumn dreadfully prevalent in the villages round us. It has been chiefly fatal to young persons near adolescence, and principally females.

Many spring plants re-blossomed: among these the *laburnum*.

Temperature of the thermometer nearly about the average temperature of April.

Very few clear days, and almost as few star-light nights. The few starry nights which we have had, have been, as usual after great rains, remarkably brilliant.

CAPEL LOFT.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next Number we shall gratify our Readers with a curious Representation of the Effects of a late Earthquake in Calabria; and with the first of a Series of Papers descriptive of the present State of Poland, by a Gentleman lately returned to London, after a residence of twelve Months in that Country.

ERRATUM.

In our last number, p. 426, col. 1, l. 22, for 'cheek' read 'head'.